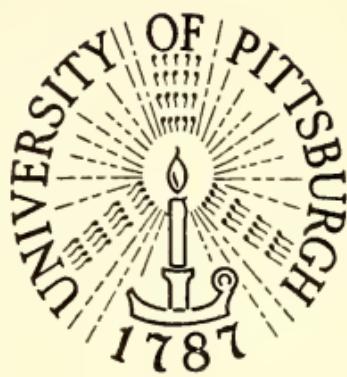


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References to New Counties

Erie	11 Clearfield
Crawford	12 Jefferson
Mercer	13 M'Kean
Beaver	14 Potter
Butler	15 Centre
Venango	16 Tioga
Warren	17 Lycoming
Armstrong	18 Wayne
Indiana	19 Allegany
○ Cambria	ii. B



PENNSYLVANIA

Scale
40 50 60 70 80



References to New Counties
 1 Erie 11 Clearfield
 2 Crawford 12 Jefferson
 3 Mercer 13 Mc'Kean
 4 Beaver 14 Potter
 5 Butler 15 Centre
 6 Venango 16 Tioga
 7 Warren 17 Lycoming
 8 Armstrong 18 Wayne
 9 Indiana 19 Allegany
 10 Cambria





*GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF
PENNSYLVANIA:*

ALSO OF THE COUNTIES RESPECTIVELY, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE ESTABLISHED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

WITH AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

TOWNSHIPS IN EACH COUNTY;

AND

THEIR POPULATION

IN 1800.

BY JOSEPH SCOTT,

Author of the United States Gazetteer, the Modern Geographical Dictionary, in 4 vols. 8vo. A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY ROBERT COCHRAN.

1806.

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COP

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT.

Be it remembered, That on the Sixth Day of May, in the Thirtieth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1806, L. S. Joseph Scott of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Author, in the Words following, to wit: "A Geographical Description of Pennsylvania: also of the Counties respectively, in the order in which they were established by the Legislature. With an Alphabetical List of the Townships in each County; and their Population in 1800. By JOSEPH SCOTT, Author of the United States Gazetteer, the Modern Geographical Dictionary, in 4 vols. 8vo. A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, &c. &c.

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, intituled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the
District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH much has been written, of late years, on the Geography of the United States; yet much still remains to be written, on that interesting subject. This must be the case in every country, so circumstanced as the United States, with a population disproportioned to her immense extent of territory, but still increasing with a rapidity unknown, in any other country, either ancient or modern; hence our geographical knowledge extends, as the unsettled parts are explored, and a rich treasure is, from time to time, added to our former stock. These observations are particularly applicable to PENNSYLVANIA, as a member of the union, and more so than to many other of the states, having large tracts, in the northern and north-western parts of the state, thinly peopled, and not yet fully explored. In every account of Pennsylvania, hitherto published, in our systems of geography, we find many imperfections, errors, and omissions. Having extended, I presume without being accused of vanity, my geographical researches, in the United States, farther than any other, this has induced me to offer to the public, a geographical account of Pennsylvania, with a description of each county, in the order in which the counties were established by the Legislature, and an alphabetical list of the townships, annexed to each county, with their population in 1800.

This plan will comprise, in the clearest order, which the mind can suggest, every thing relating to the present geography of the State.

PREFACE.

The rank which Pennsylvania holds in the union, from her population, her wealth, her resources and industry, her energy and enterprise, her large navigable rivers, her soil and climate, her trade, commerce, and manufactures, her civil policy, her religious, benevolent, and learned institutions, requires that a full view should be taken of all.

If encouragement be given to the present geographical account of Pennsylvania, it is my intention to publish one of each of the States in the union, on a similar plan, with the same type, and on paper of the same quality, so that all will exactly correspond. The small states of Rhode-Island and Delaware, will be annexed to Connecticut and Maryland. The whole will contain a more comprehensive geographical account of the United States, than has ever been published.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Philadelphia, }
May 1, 1806. }

GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA

EXTENDS from E. to W. in the form of a parallelogram, 261 miles, and from N. to S. 161. It is situated between 0. 26 E. and 5. 22 W. longitude of Philadelphia, or 74. 47 and 80. 35 W. of the observatory of Greenwich, England, and 39. 43, and 42. N. latitude. It is bounded N. W. by Lake Erie; N. and N. E. by the state of New-York, E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from the state of New-Jersey, S. E. by the state of Delaware, S. by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and W. by the latter, and that of Ohio. It is divided into 42 counties, and these into about 520 townships. In 1790, it contained 434,373 inhabitants, including 3,737 slaves; and in 1800, 602,545, including 1,706 slaves; increase of population in ten years, 168,172; so that according to the ratio of increase, established by the census, the population, in 1810, will amount to 835,321; and in 1820, to 1,158,407.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

Nearly one half of the state is covered with mountains, extending, in parallel ridges, from N. E. to S. W. under the general name of the Appalachian or Allegany mountains. They are about 130 miles in breadth, and form part of that great range, which extends from the North river, in the state of New-York, in a S. W. direction, into the state of Georgia, parallel to the sea coast, at the distance of about 150 miles. Many of the vallies, which separate the mountains, composing this vast range, are extensive, exceedingly fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. In the N. W. and S. W. corners of the state, are two large angles, containing several counties, in which are few or no mountains. Here the face of the country is agreeably diversified with hills, and vallies, fertilized with constant streams of water. The only marshes E. of the mountains, are those that extend along the river Delaware, below the city of Philadelphia. In the N. W. are some extending along the creeks, which fall into Allegany river.

MOUNTAINS.

The mountains of Pennsylvania are part of that great range, known by the name of the Appalachian or Allegany Mountains. They commence at Hudson's river, in the state of New-York, and extend S. W. into the state of Georgia. Their whole extent is supposed to be about 1000 miles, and their breadth about 130. They are not scattered confusedly over the face of the country,

or are they broken into abrupt precipices, but they extend in uniform ridges, nearly parallel to each other. They have obtained different names, in different states. In travelling a N. W. course, through Pennsylvania, the first ridge we meet with is the Blue Mountain. It extends through the northern parts of New-Jersey, and into the state of Pennsylvania, as far S. W. as the Susquehanna. Previous to meeting with this mountain, are the Haycock and Lehigh hills, in Bucks and Berks counties; the Welch and Coppermine mountains, and the Conawago hills, in Lancaster county. The next considerable ridge, N. of the Blue Mountain, is the Mahantango, and Broad Mountain. These two seem to be a continuation of the same ridge. Beyond these are many others. West of the Susquehanna, the first ridge is the South Mountain; next is the North Mountain; then are several others; but the largest, and most extensive, is the Allegany mountain. This circumstance has led many to give the general name of Allegany to this immense range. Beyond this huge mountain, is the Laurel-hill, and Chesnut-ridge.

RIVERS.

The Susquehanna, which is formed by the junction of the East and West branches, at the borough of Northumberland, flows in a southern direction, and empties into the Chesapeake bay, in the state of Maryland, where it is about a mile and a quarter wide. It is navigable in vessels, carry-

ing 200 tons, only about five miles, on account of the numerous rocks and falls. A canal has been cut, on the E. side of the river, by a company incorporated by the legislature of Maryland. It extends from the mouth of Ostarara creek, up to the divisional line of Pennsylvania. Another short canal has been cut on the W. side of the river, in York county. Here valuable mills have been erected, for the manufacture of flour. A great deal remains to be done, to render the navigation either safe or commodious, in boats passing down to the Chesapeak. The N. E. branch flows from Otsego and Otego, two small lakes, in the state of New-York. It meanders in various directions, and bending its course to the S. receives Tioga river, and several large tributary streams, and passes over Wyalusing, Wyoming, and Nescopeck falls, before it arrives at Northumberland. It is navigable, in boats, several miles into the state of New-York. The W. branch rises in Clearfield county, and flowing easterly, then S. joins the E. branch. It receives several large navigable creeks, as the Synnemahoning, Loyalsock, Pine, and Lycoming, on the N. Clearfield, Mushannon, and Bald Eagle on the S.

Juniatta river is a large branch of the Susquehanna. It is formed by the union of several considerable creeks that rise in Bedford, Cambria, and Huntingdon counties, and running E. joins the Susquehanna, about 12 miles above Harrisburg. It is navigable a great many miles through the Allegany mountains, and opens a communication with the Conemaugh, a navigable branch of Allegany river, by a portage of 18 miles.

Tioga river rises in the mountains of Lycoming county, runs N. into the state of New-York, winds to the S. and falls into the East branch of the Susquehanna, about five miles after entering the state of Pennsylvania.

Delaware river, the next largest to the Susquehanna, is formed by the Mohock and Popachton branches, that rise in the state of New-York. It flows S. between the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, on the W. and the state of New-Jersey, on the E. and enters the atlantic ocean, between Capes May and Henlopen. It receives the Schuylkill, from Pennsylvania, six miles below the city of Philadelphia; the Lehigh at Easton, and the Lexawacsen, in Wayne county, about 174 miles above Philadelphia. The river Delaware is navigable, in a 64 gun ship, to the city of Philadelphia, 120 miles from the sea, by the course of the river: It is navigable in sloops to the falls of Trenton, 35 miles higher; thence in boats carrying 8 tons, nearly 100 miles; and in Indian canoes, about 130 miles further. The tide rises at Philadelphia generally 5 or 6 feet, and proceeds to Trenton falls. It is 1362 yards wide opposite to Philadelphia; and is generally frozen over several weeks in the winter. Vessels at all times may find a safe harbour at Reedy Island.

The Schuylkill has a course of about 140 miles, 90 of which is navigable in boats. Its source is in Luzerne county, within about two miles of Nescopeck creek, a tributary stream of the East branch of the Susquehanna. Vast sums were expended, several years ago, in attempting to open a

navigable communication between this river and the Susquehanna, by a canal from the Tulpéhock-en, a branch of the Swatara, which falls into the Susquehanna, a little below Middletown. Though practicable the attempt has yet proved unsuccessful, owing to the insufficiency of the funds, and the injudicious application of them. No plan, if accomplished, could ever be adopted, that would insure more real advantage to the state, than a navigable communication between the rivers Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Allegany, and Lake Erie. This extensive chain of communication, and the navigable branches with which it would be connected, would bring the produce of, at least, twenty millions of acres, to the wharves of Philadelphia.

The Lehigh rises in Wayne county, runs towards the S. and E. about 75 miles, 30 of which it is navigable.

In these rivers are caught herring, shad, rock-fish, perch, roach, alewives or sunfish, and salmon trout.

The largest river on the west side of the mountains, is the Ohio, as all the others are but its tributary streams. It is formed by the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburg, and passes out of the state in a westerly direction, after a course of about 30 miles.

The Allegany is a large navigable river, which rises near the headwaters of the Sinnemahoning, a navigable branch of the West branch of the Susquehanna. It runs N. into the state of New-York, thence N. W. but winding gradually to the S. W. passes into Pennsylvania, flows about 170

miles, and meets the Monongahela at Pittsburg. It is navigable 250 miles, and receives several auxiliary streams, which are navigable many miles: These are, the Cohomaugh, Mohulbuckitum, Toby's, and French Creek.

The Monongahela has its source at the foot of the Laurel Mountains in Virginia, and flows a northerly course to Pittsburg, where it is 400 yards wide. It is navigable 150 miles, and receives Cheat and Youghiogany rivers.

Youghiogany river rises on the W. side of Chesnut Ridge, passes into Maryland, but turning towards the N. enters Pennsylvania, and pursuing its northern course, falls into the Monongahela about 16 miles above Pittsburg. On passing the base of Laurel Hill, it precipitates itself over a horizontal ledge of rocks, about 20 feet in height, called the Ohiopyle Falls.

Cheat river rises in Virginia, and running N. crosses the Pennsylvania line, about 4 miles below which it joins the Monongahela, and about 102 miles above Pittsburg.

Catfish of an incredible size, yellow perch, and pike, abound in these rivers.

LAKES AND PONDS.

The lakes are big and little Connott, in Crawford county; and Hunter's lake, in Luzerne. Big Connott is a beautiful lake, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad. Little Connott is also a beautiful lake, nearly the same size of the former. It is about 8 miles westerly of Meadville, and commu-

cates with French creek, about 10 miles below Meadville. The banks of the lake, on the N. E. consist of a luxuriant soil; on the S. W. the banks are low, and covered with heavy timber. The soil here is likewise fertile. These two points encompass almost the whole of the lake. On the N. E. side of the lake, are beautiful settlements in a high state of cultivation. The lake abounds in fish of different kinds.

Hunter's Lake is on the W. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna. It is about the same size of the two former. In Luzerne and Wayne counties, are several ponds. The principal in Luzerne county are Butter-milk fall pond, so called from the milky colour of its water. It is of a considerable size, and falls into the E. branch of the Susquehanna. Massey's mill-pond is also considerable, and falls into Tappahannock creek. The others, though many, are too inconsiderable to be worthy of notice.

SOIL.

The soil, in some parts of the state, is barren, but a very large proportion is of a good quality; and the proportion of good land, to that of the barren, is calculated to be greater in this, than in any of the atlantic states. The vallies, and bottoms, consist of a rich black mould, a foot or more in depth. A deep clay forms the face of the earth. In some places it is of a chocolate colour, but more generally of a light brown.

TREES, &c.

The most common growth of trees, in the eastern part of the state, and that part S. E. of the mountains, is white, black, and Spanish oak, and hickory. These constitute about three-fourths of all the timber trees found in these parts. Mulberry, walnut, chesnut, honey locust, ash, maple, tupelo tree, or sour gum, juniper tree, common alder, sassafras, liquid amber, or sweet gum, and tulip tree, are interspersed through the woods, in all parts of the state. On the East and West branches of the Susquehanna, and some of their auxiliary streams, are great abundance of white pine, and white cedar; also the magnolia tripetala, or umbrella tree, and the triple footed papaw. The Pennsylvania mountain laurel is found in many places. It is reckoned the most beautiful flowering shrub in the state. West of the mountains the most common growth of trees is black and white walnut, wild cherry, honey locust, white hickory, white oak, and spice wood; also the ash leaved tooth ach tree, the Pennsylvania shrubby bithwort. The magnolia accumunata, or cucumber tree, and the sambucus canadensis or red berried elder. The shrubs and flowers are honey suckle, sweet brier, lobelia, or cardinal flower, red bud, columbine, helianthus, or sun flower, angelica, gentian, gensang, rhubarb, and a species of the sensitive plant. The poison vine (*Rhus Rhadicans*,) resembles the ivy. The poison sumac (*Linnaeus Vernix*,) grows in moist low grounds. These, when touched, raise numerous vesications over the surface of the skin, and cause tumours of

the parts affected, which, if neglected, ulcerate. Washing the parts affected with weak lead water, if not ulcerated, or common cold water, and dressing the ulcerated parts with Gouland's cerate, will generally effect a cure. I saw a man, who, from his ignorance in not knowing the *Rhus Radicans*, applied a leaf of it to a slight wound on his leg, was obliged to undergo a regular course of salivation. There was hardly a point, on the whole surface of his body, that was not raised into vesications, and many of them as large as peas.

WILD ANIMALS, AND FOWLS.

The indigenous animals are the elk, deer, beaver, otter, racoon, bear, martin, buffaloe, panther, fox, wolf, wild cat, opossum, and ground hog. These are seldom seen, except in the mountains, and the unsettled parts. The squirrel, rabbit, mink, mole, musk-rat, and the skunk or pole-cat, are frequently met with in the settled parts. The wild turkey is banished from the settled parts. Partridges, and wild-pidgeons are pretty numerous; and also several kinds of ducks, which harbour on the rivers. Mocking-birds, whipper-wills, red-birds, plover, blaek-birds, robins, thrushes, wood-peckers, pheasants, wood-cocks, owls, turkey-buzzards, and several kinds of hawks, are common in all parts of the state.

ORES, QUARRIES, &c.

Great abundance of iron ore is found in many parts of the state. Gold and silver ore are found in Adams county, and quick-silver, it is said, near

Reading; also alum, and mines of lead and copper. In the western parts of the state, on the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna, and on the Lehigh are inexhaustable bodies of coal. Quarries of marble, of various shades and colours; also limestone, granite, and free stone, are found in many parts of Pennsylvania.

MINERAL SPRINGS,

Are those of Harrowgate, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, Bristol, on the river Delaware, the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, about 30 miles westerly of Philadelphia; and in Huntingdon county, a few miles from the borough of Huntingdon.

CURIOSITIES.

Pennsylvania abounds, in many places, with sinking springs. Creeks running a considerable distance from the sides of the mountains into the valleys, sink into the earth and disappear. These are found hardly, in any part of the state, but in limestone valleys. The source of Penn's creek, in Centre county, is also a curiosity. The creek issues from a cavern, 500 yards, at least, flowing with a gentle current. A person in a canoe may sail up into the cavern, to the source of the creek; there the water is 10 feet deep, and exceedingly transparent. A natural shaft descends from the surface of the earth to the cavern, above the source of the creek. The circumference of the shaft at the surface, is very large, but narrows as it de-

scends to the top of the cavern, where it is about 15 feet in diameter. A man may walk down the sides of the shaft, as many do, in order to fish for trout, which are caught in great plenty, during the winter season. But the most remarkable curiosity which has yet been discovered in the state, is a cave in Dauphin county, about 2 miles from the Susquehanna, and on the E. side of the river Swatara, in Derry township. Its entrance is nearly 10 feet high, and 20 wide, under a high bank. The descent is gradual, and nearly on a level with the creek. It contains a great many apartments, of various dimensions; some low, and narrow, others high, and spacious. From the different roofs hang a great many stalactites, some descending to the floor, and all beautifully varied in size and colour: scarcely two are found that exactly correspond. But the torches of the curious visitants, have, in some degree, tarnished the splendour of those shining columns, and the varied beauty of the pendant stalactites.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Pennsylvania is so variable, that it would require a long series of metereological observations to obtain, with any degree of precision, a previous knowledge of the vicissitudes, fluctuations, and variableness of the climate, in order to arrive at any certain and regular conclusions, respecting the state of the weather the succeeding day.

Like other climates within the temperate zones, it is diversified by the four seasons of the year;

heat and cold, wet and dry weather; rain, hail, snow, winds, thunder storms, and lightning; but the transition, from one season to the other, is seldom marked by any regular gradation; neither are the succeeding days, in the same season, distinguished by any fixed rule of uniformity.

The transitions from heat to cold, throughout the seasons, and *vice versa*, and the variation of the winds, are often so sudden, and so unseasonable, if I may so express it, as to induce a belief that they are not governed by any of those fixed laws, by which the climates of other countries are distinguished. In tracing the causes which give rise to those peculiarities, by which the climate of one country is distinguished from that of every other, we not only take into consideration its geographical situation on the globe, but likewise those local and relative circumstances, by which its position is strongly marked. These local and relative circumstances, have always an influence, in proportion to their variety and number, in giving a character to the climate of a country, so contrary to those characteristic properties, arising from geographical situation, that they are, in a great measure, changed or rendered so variable and uncertain, that no regular, fixed, and general principles can be deduced. The situation of Pennsylvania, on the globe, is marked by the most striking, local, and relative circumstances. On the N. and N. W. is the great chain of lakes, and an immense, extent of uncultivated country; on the S. E. a flat country, partly cultivated, and the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of about 60 miles. Between the N. W. and S. E. is the great range of

the Appalachian mountains, about 130 miles in breadth, intersecting the state from N. E. to S. W. parallel nearly to the atlantic. The mountains are separated by large vallies, and the whole State intersected by large navigable rivers and creeks, flowing from it in all directions, except towards the E. so that the position of the State is much elevated on the globe, and much more so than any of the adjoining States. And as the lakes, the ocean, the mountains, the valleys, and rivers, affect the climate of the State, in its natural position on the globe; and as one or more of those local or relative circumstances predominates, with the solar heat, in affecting the state of the atmosphere, in giving direction to the winds and clouds, in producing hail, rain, snow, thunder, lightning, fair, dry, and wet weather, a change in the climate will necessarily take place. And as the effect of these circumstances is varying, and very often transitory, hence arise the sudden transitions, from one extreme to another, the uncertainty of the weather, and the variableness which so much distinguishes our climate.

The months of December, January, and February, are usually severe. The rivers are frozen over, and large quantities of snow often fall. The winds most frequent are, the N. W. N. S. W. and N. E. The mercury generally fluctuates between 4 and 36° of Faren. ther. In the months of March, April, and May, the weather is exceedingly variable, which renders this season extremely unpleasant to delicate constitutions. Persons of that description, in order to fortify themselves against the effects, produced by these sudden transitions,

are obliged to change their dress, in the course of the day, perhaps, oftner than once. It is not uncommon, to find all the seasons of the year succeed each other, in the course of the same day. During these three months, the winds blow from every point of the compass. The mercury in Far. therm. usually fluctuates in March. between 5 and 16 deg. in April, between 33 and 74 deg. and in May, between 41 and 90 deg. The weather, in July, becomes more steady. The mercury seldom falls below 54, or rises higher than 93. The winds in August, are generally S. W. W. and S.E. The mercury sometimes rises, in these two months as high as 95. The months of September, October, and November, are the most pleasant. The weather is delightfully serene, and steady; the heat not so excessive, as in the two preceding months. The nights are cool and invigorating; enlivened by the most splendid moonshine. This season, in advancing from heat to cold, the gradations are more slow, and regular, than the progress of the climate, is, in spring, in advancing from cold to heat; so, that the affrighted valetudinarian, like "a puny insect quivering at a breeze," is not tormented with the dreadful apprehension of some sudden chilling blast.

Frost is found in every month of the year, except July and August; so, that fire is necessary more than eight months in the twelve.

DISSESSES.

The following, are the diseases which depend on climate and situation, occurring at different seasons of the year. In summer, cholic, diarrhœa, and cholera ; in autumn, intermitting, remitting, bilious or yellow-fever ; in winter and spring, inflammation of the brain (Phrenitis,) inflammation of the eye (Ophthalmia), inflammation of the skin (Erysipelas), tooth-ach (Odontalgia), rheumatism, taking cold (Catarrh), inflammatory quinsey (Cynanche Tonsillaris), suffocating catarrh, commonly called the hives (Cynanche Trachealis), pleurisy, inflammation in the lungs (Peripneumony), inflammation of the liver (Hepatitis), inflammation of the stomach, (Gastritis), inflammation of the intestines (Enteritis) hypocondriacal affections (Hypocondriaces), hysterics (Hysteritis), stone in the kidneys (Nephritis), spleen (splenitis), diseases of the bladder ; also, appoplexy, epilepsy, gout, palsy, phthisics, pulmonalis. Contagious diseases occur at all seasons of the year ; as the small-pox, measles, hooping-cough, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

Pennsylvania, in the variety and extent of her manufactures, exceeds every other state in the union.

The articles which are most extensively manufactured are pig, bar-iron, hollow ware, stoves, paper, hats, gun-powder, distillation of spirits from

domestic materials, beer, ale, porter, sugar refining, leather, skins, fur, shoes, boots, gloves, saddles, axes, scythes, sickles, drawing knives, trowels, nails, muskets, cannon, combs, soap, candles, starch, hair-powder, bur mill-stones of a superior quality, and all kinds of culinary utensils ; also, the various articles of household furniture ; besides rope-making, and ship-building, and all kinds of farming utensils.

There were in the state, in 1805, 21 furnaces, 72 forges, 12 tilt-hammers, 2 steel furnaces, 11 slitting-mills ; besides the slitting and rolling machinery connected with the water-works of Philadelphia. The extra power of the outer engine, if constantly applied, would roll and slit 2000 tons of iron, annually ; but by a strange inversion of common sense, or a total incapacity to comprehend the immense advantages, which the corporation would derive, from these works, if carried on with energy and spirit, they have been abandoned by our city councils. If the whole extra power of the outer engine, was applied to rolling, and slitting iron, the clear emoluments arising, would lessen the annual taxes, on the citizens, nearly one-third. We recollect very well the momentary clamour that was raised against those who obtained the charter for the bank of Pennsylvania ; but now, on a full experiment, the state would, it is presumed, very reluctantly yield up her profits of 80 or 90 thousand dollars a year, arising from that institution. We have abundance of talents, and public spirit among us, but those who possess these valuable qualities of the head and heart, are too often overwhelmed by the clamourists, the

presuming, and ignorant pretenders, to political purity, and excellence.

The furnaces manufacture, annually, upwards of 2,000 tons of pig and castings, consisting of stoves, kettles, pots, pans, ladles, &c. The forges manufacture 12,960 tons of bar-iron, and the slitting-mills upwards of 27,750 annually. About 150 tons of steel are yearly manufactured. There are 62 paper-mills. The manufacture of hats is carried on extensively; about 400,000 are annually manufactured in the state. Several thousand are shipped to the West Indies, and sent into the other states, towards the S. and W. There are about 25 powder-mills in the state. Copper, brass, and tin are manufactured into domestic utensils, and for various other purposes. But the greatest, and most important manufacture, in the state, is that of flour. There are in the state upwards of 19 hundred merchant, and grist mills. In Chester and Montgomery counties alone, are 227, besides 176 saw-mills. The whole number of mills in these two counties for various purposes, amount to 455. The improvement of the steam-engine, by Mr. Evans, having rendered that complicated, and expensive machine, more simple, more powerful, less expensive, and more easily managed, than any other steam-engine, promises to become of the greatest advantages, in all kinds of manufactures, in which the application of any considerable power is wanting. The farmers, generally, manufacture woolens, linens, linsey woolsey, and stockings, sufficient for clothing their families.

PRODUCE, FRUITS, FARMS, &c.

Pennsylvania produces wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, spelts, potatoes, flax, hemp, hops; also cabbages, parsnips, turnips, and several kinds of peas, beans, and salads. Gardening has improved very much of late years, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and in many other parts of the state: apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plumbs; red, white and black currants, the common wild and fox grapes, and several kinds of berries. Lands on the east side of the mountains, and in the valleys, between the mountains, produce from 15 to 25, and 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 20 to 40 bushels of Indian corn. The farms on the west side of the mountains usually produce from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 40 to 60 of Indian corn. Very few farmers have any fixed or regular mode of cultivating their farms, if we except that of always cultivating the field first which has the richest soil, and when it is exhausted by a crop of Indian corn and wheat, it is fallowed for some years, till nature and time restore its fertility. Many farmers, of late years, manure their fields with lime, and some with gypsum. The compost collected, at their cow-houses, and barns, is very little in proportion to the number of cattle, and the quantity of straw, hay, and grain that is consumed. Barley is cultivated only on some farms, and in no great quantity. Rye is raised on every farm, and is generally the third crop in succession, where the lands are rich. It

is most generally cultivated on lands that will not produce good crops of wheat or Indian corn. In some districts south-east of the mountains, where the Hessian fly has injured, successively, the crops of wheat, the farmers prefer raising rye, though a less profitable grain. Farmers generally attend very much to the improvement of their meadows, by manuring them with compost, plaster of Paris, or by irrigation, when water can be conveniently conveyed. Many farmers, in the counties south-east of the mountains, have adopted the practice of sowing their poor fields with clover, which is found of great advantage as pasture, and in restoring the fecundity of the soil. The cultivation of the European grape has attracted the attention of many persons of late. The company which was incorporated in 1793, for the purpose of cultivating the European grape, languished for many years; but it has lately been revived, and promises ultimately to succeed. The farms contain from 100 to 400 acres. In the old settlements, south-east of the mountains, the farmers have their dwelling-houses built generally of lime-stone, or brick, two stories high, with large barns, which contain the whole produce of their farms, and in the under story their cows and horses. Many of the barns are 100 feet long, and 50 feet broad, so that a waggon and four horses, can easily pass in and out. As the farmers, in building their houses, generally prefer convenience to every other consideration, they erect them near some spring or running stream. Almost all of them have daries, erected over some spring, convenient to their dwellings, and flagged in the

bottom, so as to place their milk-pans in the water, which in Summer preserves the milk from souring, and keeps it cool and agreeable.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The water-works of Philadelphia are the most extensive of their kind of any in America. They consist of a basin, excavated, partly in the bed of the river Schuylkill, three feet deeper than low-water mark. The basin is protected in front, towards the river, by a solid wall of wrought granite, 72 feet long and 16 thick. It is founded upon the rock, which forms the bed of the river, and is raised 16 feet above high-water mark, so as to secure it against every fresh. In the centre of this wall is a sluice, which admits or excludes, at pleasure, the water of the basin. The basin extends easterly to high-water mark, where it is secured by another wall and sluice, admitting the water to a canal 40 feet wide, and 200 feet long. From the east end of the canal, a subteraneous tunnel, conveys the water underneath the edge of the high bank, or plain, upon which the city is built. The canal and tunnel are hewn out of the solid granite, and their bottoms are three feet below low-water mark. The east end of the tunnel enters a well, sunk from the top of the bank. The well receives the waters of the Schuylkill, from the basin, by means of the canal. A steam engine is erected over the well. It has power to raise 4,500,000 gallons of water, every twenty-four hours. The water is discharged into a circular aqueduct, extending along Chesnut and Broad

streets, into the middle of Market-street, in the centre square. Each end of the aqueduct is a chamber of marble, of excellent workmanship. The aqueduct is 1398 yards in length, and six feet in diameter within, built of brick, laid in cement. It has eight inches of a fall towards Schuylkill, so that it can be cleared, by being emptied into the outer works. In the centre square, upon Market-street, is a marble edifice, which receives the water from Schuylkill. It also contains a steam engine, which raises the water to a reservoir, whence it descends into wooden pipes, which convey it through the city. The building in the centre square, is a square of sixty feet, with a Doric portico on the east and west fronts. - From its centre rises a circular tower, forty feet in diameter. It is covered by a dome. The tower contains the engine and reservoir: the quadrangle the dwelling of the engine-keeper, and the office belonging to the works. The dome is built of brick 14 inches in length, laid in cement, carrying, besides the marble reservoir, large enough to contain 20,000 gallons, all the chimnies of the house, which form a marble pedestal, on the summit. The shafts of the columns of the porticos, consist each of one solid block of marble, 14 feet 9 inches in length, and two feet nine inches in diameter, at the base.

The diameter of the cylinder of the outer engine is three feet three inches. This engine has power to raise much more water than is, at present, necessary for supplying the city. The extra power was, by contract, the property of the contractor for erecting the steam engine. Large and

suitable machinery was erected for rolling and slitting iron. The business was carried on for some time, but the city councils having purchased, at 16,000 dollars, the right of the contractor, to the extra power, the works are now disused, to the great injury of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the public in general, as no works, in the United States, were calculated to roll sheets of iron, of so large dimensions.

The turnpike which extends from the city of Philadelphia to Lancaster, 63 miles, has been completed these several years. The many advantages of this turnpike, although having met with obstinate opposition at first, are too great and obvious to require elucidation, as the produce of a populous, fertile, and well cultivated country, is daily brought by means of it, to the Philadelphia market. It has been extended to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, ten miles distant from Lancaster, and is, by a late act of Assembly, to extend from Harrisburg to Pittsburg. From the great advantages of turnpikes in opening a ready and safe communication to market, at all seasons of the year, and facilitating a social intercourse among the citizens, the strong prejudices, that formerly existed against these public improvements, are almost entirely removed.

The turnpike to Germantown, a distance of seven miles, has been completed three years ago, and is found to answer the expectation of the stockholders. A branch from it is extended, by a subsequent act of incorporation, to Cheltenham and Willowgrove, in Montgomery county.

A turnpike was finished, in 1805, by an incorporated company, from Lausanne, at the head of navigation, on the river Lehigh, to Berwick on the north-east branch of the Susquehanna, a distance of thirty miles. Bridges have been built over Nescopeck, Nesquehoning, Quakake, and the other creeks, which cross the turnpike road.

A turnpike is in some forwardness from Bustletown, in Philadelphia county, to Smithfield. The legislature have lately granted the company the privilege of a lottery, to raise twenty thousand dollars, in order to enable them to complete the work.

A company was incorporated, in 1805, for making a turnpike road from the Lancaster turnpike, near Downingstown, about thirty miles west-erly of Philadelphia, across the country to the Canawago hills, on the borders of Dauphin county. It is in some forwardness.

Another company was incorporated for making a turnpike from Waterford or L'Bœuf, to Erie or Presq' Isle, a distance of fourteen miles. It has not been undertaken for want of funds, but attempts are now making to have all the shares subscribed for, as the trade in salt, between those two places, has greatly increased, within these few years, several of the western counties being supplied with that article from the state of New-York.

A turnpike road is partly finished, extending through Wayne and part of Luzerne counties from the river Delaware to the great bend of the north-east branch of the Susquehanna.

C A N A L S.

Although large sums of money have been expended, in attempting to cut canals, from the river Delaware, on the north side of Philadelphia, to Schuylkill, at Norristown, and from the Tulpéhocken, a navigable branch of the Schuylkill, to the Quitipahilla, a navigable branch of the Swatara, which falls into the Susquehanna, near Middletown, the attempt has proved unsuccessful, the capital of the company being inadequate, from the injudicious manner in which it has been applied. The legislature, in aid of the company, granted them the profits arising from two lotteries; and, it is said, upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars have been expended. We have to lament, with others, that a spirit of speculation has been too much blended with almost all the great public undertakings, that have hitherto been attempted in the state. This has given a spring to enterprise, and produced a momentary animation, and energy, in every public undertaking. They have grown, and flourished, like the mushroom of the day; but, by the chilling frost of speculation, they have withered, died, and are now almost forgotten. This must eternally be the case, in every country, where public works are not founded on the solid basis of public spirit, and permanent individual interest.

No public work has ever been attempted, that would have produced such immense advantages to the state, as the completion of these two canals. The produce of a tract of country, containing, at

least, 20 millions of acres, would be brought, annually, to the city of Philadelphia.

The Canawago Canal, a short cut on the west side of the Susquehanna, in York county, is the only one that has been completed. It extends from the mouth of Canawago creek, about 3 miles to the upper side of the falls. Merchant-mills have been erected here, which manufacture large quantities of flour.

A company has been incorporated to open the navigation of the Conecocheague creek, from the junction of its two branches, to the Potomac. This, when accomplished, which it is expected will be soon, will be of great advantages to the farmers of Franklin county, &c. as it will afford a cheap and easy conveyance of their produce to market.

The permanent bridge, over the river Schuylkill, opposite to the city of Philadelphia, at the W. end of Market-street, is not surpassed, in strength and elegance, by any in the United States. It was built by a company incorporated in 1798. The first stone was laid in October, 1800, and the whole completed in 1805. It is supported by two stone piers, and two abutments, with wing walls, and consists of three wooden arches. The piers, which are founded upon a rock, are built of cut granite. Many of the stones weigh from 3 to 12 tons, all laid in the strongest cement, and the exterior secured with cramp irons. Massive chains of iron extend through each pier, at different distances, and wrought in the masonry. Each pier is 70 feet long, at the foundation, and 30 broad. As they ascend above water, they are contracted by

offsets, so that at the top they are but 60 feet long and 20 broad. The end of each pier is of a semi-circular form. The depth of the water at the westernmost is 41 feet 9 inches ; and at the easternmost 21 feet. The span of the middle-arch is 194 feet 10 inches ; and its height, above the surface of the water, 31 feet. The other two arches are each 150 feet ; so that the entire length of the bridge is 550 feet ; but including the abutments and wing-walls, the whole length is 300 feet. In the middle of the floor is a row of supporters, which divides it into two equal parts ; besides the foot-ways on each side, which are lighted every night with lamps. The width of the bridge is 42 feet. The sides are boarded, and painted in imitation of cut stone. In each are 21 venetian windows. The whole is covered with a roof painted, with seven electrical conductors. At each end is a wooden tower, connected with the roof. The whole expense of erecting the bridge, was about 275,000 dollars. A handsome bridge has been erected, of cut stone, over Perkiomen creek, on the road leading from Norristown to Reading. It consists of three arches, and was built by the county, at the expense of 25,000 dollars

A bridge of wood was erected, many years ago, over Conestogo creek, near Lancaster, on the road leading from Philadelphia. It was the first, of any considerable magnitude, that was erected in the state. It was built, by a private individual, under the sanction of a law of the legislature, with the right of demanding a toll from each passenger, horse, carriage, waggon, &c. as specified by the

act of the general assembly. The floor is a perfect platform. The whole is a plain, simple construction, without either ornament or design.

Some miles higher, on the same creek, is a stone bridge, of 10 arches, built by a private individual. It was purchased by the legislature for 4,600 dollars. 75 cents.

The bridge over the Delaware, at Trenton, is so far completed as to be passable. It consists of wooden arches, supported by stone piers.

There is another, now building, over the Delaware, at Easton.

There are several others in the state ; but, though highly useful, are too insignificant to be noticed.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The Trade and Commerce of Pennsylvania, are chiefly carried on from the port of Philadelphia. Ships from that port visit almost every sea, and harbour in the two hemispheres. The most extensive commerce is carried on with England, and the West-India islands. The trade to China, and the East-Indies, has increased considerably of late years ; likewise that to Russia. The exports generally are : flour, wheat, rye, Indian-corn, buckwheat, ship-bread ; pig and bar-iron ; nails and nail-rods, iron-hoops, rolled-iron in hoops, and manufactured into utensils ; ships ; ship-timbers, boats, masts, spars, ship-blocks, cordage, planks, boards, scantling, staves, headings, shingles, bark for tanning, shoes, boots, leather, dressed deer and sheep-skins, coarse earthen-ware, fur and wool-hats,

glue, parchment, hosiery, paper of various kinds, gun-powder, snuff, manufactured tobacco, flax-seed, mustard, chocolate, oil, salted pork and beef, wool and cotton cards, cheese, candles, bees-wax, butter, beer, porter, cider, apples, pot and pearl-ashes, pleasure-carriages, with a variety of other articles ; besides merchandise to a considerable amount, which is re-exported.

The number of square-rigged vessels which entered the port of Philadelphia in 1771, was 361 ; and of sloops and schooners, 391—total 752. Amount of tonnage, that year, was 46,654 tons. In 1787, the total number of vessels that entered the port, was 870 : in 1797, 1420. The tonnage, in 1800, amounted to 103,663 tons. The arrivals, according to Hope's Naval Register, in 1804 and 1805, ending the 31st of December each year, were, viz :

1804.

ENTRANCES.		CLEARANCES.		
Foreign.	Coasters.	Foreign.	Coasters.	
Ships	171	21	187	17
Brigs	197	75	214	53
Sch'rs	174	483	184	465
Sloops	23	638	24	611
Barques	2	2	3	0
Snows	12	1	10	0
	579	1220	618	1146
Total Inward	1799		Total Outward	1764

The tonnage, according to a report of the secretary of the treasury, 1805, amounted in the above year, to 81,163 tons

CLEARANCES.		CLEARANCES.	
Foreign.	Coasters.	Foreign.	Coasters.
Ships	168	26	183
Brigs	181	65	210
Sch'srs	170	47	1.0
Sloops	25	602	470
Barques	5	0	21
Snows	6	1	5
	—	—	—
545	1169	617	1142
Total Inward	1714	Total Outward	17.9

The exports, in 1791, amounted to 3,43,092

1794	6.943,092
1796	17.513,866
1798	8.915.463
1801	17.430.103
1805	13 762,252

There were exported in 1771, 252,000 barrels of flour; in 1772, 284,872; in 1773, 265,967; in 1792, 420,000; in 1797, 138,062.

LEARNING, EDUCATION, &c.

No state in the Union, I believe, without inviolateness, has so many citizens who have given proofs of their learning, and scientific knowledge, as Pennsylvania; yet, notwithstanding, her university, colleges, and academies, if we except the medical department of the university, have not risen to any eminence in science or learning. That the university of Pennsylvania, possessed of

ample funds, has not acquired, in literature and science, that splendour and eminence, which were originally expected from the institution, may appear somewhat paradoxical. Situated in the most populous city in the United States, where the student may not only hear the best lectures, on every branch of science and learning, with the advantages of the city library, containing upwards of 13,000 volumes; besides the library and philosophical apparatus, belonging to the institution; and Mr. Peale's museum, containing almost every subject in natural history; but where he may also learn the polite and elegant accomplishments of life. The fault altogether rests with the trustees; although citizens of good sense and understanding, and some of them possessed of learning and a considerable share of acquired knowledge, yet the degraded footing on which they have, by their injudicious arrangement, placed the professors, the university languishes, and its reputation, as a seminary of learning, is sinking daily in the opinion of the world. Notwithstanding the ample funds of the university, the trustees have placed each professor on the same footing nearly as a country schoolmaster, without a competent salary, with lodgings for some of them in the university, and the uncertain profits which may arise from the tuition money. The trustees may have thought that such a plan would have excited emulation among the professors, and consequently raised the character of the university. This effect could not be produced, the university had too many rivals in the other states; and the emoluments of the professors were placed under a precarious and degrad-

ing arrangement. It was in its infancy, and they ought to have nourished it with liberality and care. The present plan of the trustees has degraded learning and science. It has brought them down to the level of the a-b, abs, and a-c, acs, &c. Science is a tender plant. It will never flourish unless fostered with care, tenderness and liberality; but the plan of the trustees is likely to affect learning and science, in the same manner as frost does a rose-bud; it chills, it withers, and dies. Every man of taste admires the Greeks and Romans, as much for their learning, wisdom, and knowledge, as for their valour, love of liberty, and heroic actions. Had they continued in their original illiterate state, they never would have arisen to that pre-eminent rank among the nations of the earth; their story would not have shone with such splendour in the page of history; nor would it be read, after a lapse of two thousand years, with so much admiration and delight, as it is at the present time. Their story is an inexhaustible mine from which the man of learning, taste, and science, may dig the richest treasures of human knowledge.

The present university of Pennsylvania was incorporated, by an act of the General Assembly, passed in September, 1791, uniting the college, academy, and charitable school, established by the proprietaries the 14th of May, 1755, with the university, incorporated, by the legislature, in 1779. It is under the direction of 24 trustees. Thirteen form a board. The governor of the state, for the time being, is president of the board of trustees. They have the power of fixing the number of the professors, in the various branches of science. The

present number is four, who lecture on natural philosophy, in its most enlarged sense; metaphysics, or moral science, and those branches of learning connected with it; and five in the medical department, who lecture on anatomy, midwifery, the institutes and practice of medicine, chymistry, materia medica, natural history, and botany. The professors' chairs, in law and divinity, are vacant; and the teaching of the Latin language, through the medium of the German, is not attended to. The number, in the different schools, is about 500, of these about 20 are admitted annually to the honor of degrees.

The medical department has risen to the first eminence. It has no rival in America. It stands upon as elevated ground as Edinburgh did under a Monroe or a Cullen, or Leyden under a Boerhaave.

The building is three stories high, and very spacious, with large elegant rooms, in which the professors deliver their lectures. It is the edifice which was built by the state, for the accommodation of President Washington, at the expense of about 130,000 dollars, but he believed his acceptance of it, during his presidency, would be unconstitutional, he therefore declined the offer of it as a place of residence. It remained unoccupied for some years; but was at length, sold agreeably to an act of the general assembly, and the trustees of the university purchased it, and the lots, for about 40,000 dollars, for the use of the institution.

Dickinson college, at Carlisle, was incorporated by the legislature, the 9th of September, 1783, and was named in honour of John Dickinson, then

president of the supreme executive council of the state, in consequence of his public services, and a liberal donation which he made to the institution. It is under the management of 40 trustees, chosen in different parts of the state, nine of whom form a board to transact business. The original funds were raised by voluntary subscription. In April, 1786, the legislature granted the sum of £500, and 10,000 acres of land to the institution; in October, 1788, a lot and buildings, in the borough of Carlisle, were granted to the college; by an act of the 27th of March, and 29th of September, 1789, the institution was entitled to one-fifth part of the net profits of a lottery, established by law; and by an act of the 20th of September, 1791, the sum of £1500 was appropriated for the immediate use of the college; and on the 11th of April, 1795, a grant was made by the legislature of \$5000, on condition that a number of boys, not more than ten, were to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic gratis, for the term of two years. The building was consumed by fire, in 1803. A new edifice much more spacious, and elegant, has been erected.

Jefferson college, at Cannonsburgh, in Washington county, was incorporated the 15th of January, 1802. It is under the direction of 21 trustees. The funds of the academy are annexed to the college. The institution may possess property to the annual amount of \$6000.

A college was incorporated, at the town of Washington, in 1806.

Academies have been established, and incorporated, at Yorktown, Germantown, Bustleton, Doylestown, Newton, Allentown, Bellefont, Mead-

ville, Northumberland, Easton, Chambersburg, Beaver, and Griersburg; besides those in the city of Philadelphia.

The legislature on the 7th of April, 1786, granted 60,000 acres of land for the support of schools in each county; and by an act passed in 1805, schools are established in each county, under certain regulations. In these the poor are to be taught gratis.

RELIGION.

It affords us pleasure to observe that religion is, in Pennsylvania, increasing these some years past, and diffusing its benign influence, through every part of the state. There are about 145 congregations of Presbyterians, 90 of German Lutherans, 85 of German Calvinists, 72 of Friends or Quakers, 26 of Episcopalians, 16 of Baptists, 11 of Roman Catholics, 8 of Moravians, 1 of congregationalists, 1 of Free Quakers, and 1 of Covenanters; besides a great many Methodists, with Dunkards, Mennonists, and Swenkfelders.

MILITIA.

The militia of Pennsylvania consisted, in 1800, of 126 regiments of infantry. To each regiment is annexed two flank companies, either grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen. The whole amounted to 93,240. The following arrangement is according to the militia law, passed the 9th of April, 1799:

Infantry in battalion	-	-	66,116
Flank companies	-	-	18,648
Artillery and cavalry	-	-	8,467
			—
			Total 93,240

Since the above period the population of the state has so increased, and many youths having arrived at age, a new division, consisting of several regiments, has been added to the above, so that the present number of militia exceeds 100,000 men, under 45 years of age.

GOVERNORS & DEPUTY GOVERNORS.

William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, arrived at Newcastle the 24th of October, 1682, and took possession of the country the 25th.

A list of those who afterwards exercised the executive authority.

- 1684....Provincial council.
- 1686....Five commissioners of state.
- 1688....Captain John Blackwell lieutenant governor.
- 1690....Provincial council.
- 1691....Thomas Lloyd deputy governor.
- 1693....Benjamin Fletcher governor.
- 1699....The Proprietor.
- 1701....Andrew Hamilton deputy governor.
- 1703....John Evans.
- 1709....John Gookin.
- 1717....Sir William Keith.
- 1726....Patrick Gordon.
- 1735....Provincial council.
- 1738....George Thomas.
- 1747....Provincial council.
- 1748....James Hamilton.
- 1754....Robert Hunter Morris.
- 1756....William Denny.
- 1759....James Hamilton.

1763....John Penn.
1771....Provincial council.
Richard Penn.
John Penn.
1776 July 4th....Declaration of Independence.
A new constitution adopted.
Thomas Wharton jun. elected president
of the supreme executive council.
George Bryan vice president.
1778....Joseph Reed president.
1782....John Dickinson.
William Moore vice president.
James Ewing.
James Irvine.
1785....Benjamin Franklin president.
Charles Biddle vice president.
Peter Muhlenburg.
1788....Thomas Mifflin president.
George Ross vice president.
1789....Constitution changed.
1790....Thomas Mifflin elected governor.
1799....Thomas M'Kean.

Philadelphia, the largest, most populous, and wealthy city in the United States. It is situated in a county of the same name, on the W. bank of the river Delaware, six miles above its junction with the Schuylkill river, 120 above its confluence with the Atlantic ocean, and 60 W. N. W. of the same ocean, at Little Egg harbour. The Delaware is 1362 yards wide, opposite to the city, with sufficient depth of water for a 64 gun ship. The tide rises six feet, and flows at the rate of four miles an hour, to Trenton falls, 30 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. The plan of the city is a parallelo-

gram, extending from the river Delaware on the E. to Schuylkill on the W. about one mile and three quarters. It is intersected by a great many streets, crossing each other at right angles. The original plan of the city contained nine streets extending E. and W. between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, intersected by 23 running N. and S. crossing Vine and Cedar streets. The streets extending N. and S. are named in their numerical order, beginning E. on Delaware is Front, Second, Third, &c. to Thirteenth street, where the numerical order ceases, and commences at Schuylkill, in the same order, as First, Second, &c. to Broad street, which is so named being the broadest in the city. The E. and W. streets receive their names, except High street, from the trees found on the arrival of William Penn, and his associates; viz. Cedar, Pine, Walnut, Chesnut, Mulberry, Sassafras, and Vine. The number of squares in the original plan, was 184, but as many of these have since been intersected by new streets, the present number is about 304. Every square is intersected by lanes and alleys. So many houses crowded upon so small a surface, obstruct the free circulation of the air, and renders the city more unhealthy than if the owners of lots had strictly adhered to the original plan. Broad street is 113 feet wide, High street 100, Mulberry 60, and all the others in the original plan 50. They are paved in the improved parts of the city, with pebble stones, brought down the river Delaware, from the falls of Trenton. The foot ways are paved with brick, and raised on a level with the highest part of the street, and defended from the approach of carriages, by a range

of curb stone, extending on each side towards the streets. From the top of the streets, to each side, is a gradual descent, so that the footways are 8 or 10 inches higher than the adjoining part of the street. In those streets thus paved, gutters are no longer necessary. Several streets have been added to the original plan, running E. and W. as Lombard, Union, Locust, Georges, Cherry, and New street; besides Penn street which extends a short distance N. and S. parallel to the river, and Water street which extends from Pine, between Front street and the river, the whole front of the city, into the Northern Liberties. The whole space upon which Water street is built, was originally appropriated for wharves, and store-houses, with a cart-way. Its low, narrow, and confined situation, renders it the most unpleasant street in the city. The houses, between Front and Water streets, front each of these streets. Water street is compactly built, with lofty houses, some of them five stories high. Dock street was originally a swamp, with a small stream in the middle. It was granted by William Penn to the city, for the purpose of digging a basin, as a protection for the shipping in the winter, but in a few years it was found that the wharves afforded ships sufficient protection from the ice. It was a reservoir for all the the filth of a large part of the city, was likely to fill up, and become a nuisance to the inhabitants; an act of the legislature was obtained, in 1784, to have it arched over, covered with earth, and paved. It commences at the stone bridge in south Front street, and winding N. W. in a serpentine course, crosses Second and Walnut streets,

and terminates at Third street, near the bank of the United States. It is from 90 to 100 feet in breadth. The ends of all the streets, within the limits of the city, terminating at the Delaware, were granted, by the proprietary, for the use of the citizens. They are under the direction of the corporation, and being the places where the wood is landed, that is mostly consumed in the city, they bring in an annual revenue of about £500. The streets are, when there is no moonlight, illuminated with 900 lamps, which consume annually 10,000 gallons of oil. The lamps are fixed upon upright posts, placed on the edge of the foot-ways, and inclosed in glass lanterns.

The improvements N. of Vine street, are called the Northern Liberties, and those S. of Cedar street, Southwark. The height of the ground, upon which the city is built, above the Delaware, is generally about 50 feet; some of the streets are not so elevated.

The houses for public worship are 36, viz. 7 for Presbyterians and Seceders, 5 for Quakers, 4 for Roman Catholics, 3 for Episcopalians, 2 for German Lutherans, 5 for Methodists, 1 of which is in Southwark and another in the Northern Liberties, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Swedish Lutherans, in Southwark, which is the oldest, 1 for the Covenanters, 2 for Baptists, 1 of which is in the Northern Liberties, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Moravians, 1 for Universalists, 1 for the Africans, and a Jewish synagogue. The houses for public worship are generally large and spacious, with very few ornaments of architecture. Those belonging to the Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and the

German Calvinists, have organs. Christ church has a lofty spire and a chime of bells. The other public buildings are the state house, and offices, a county court house, the city hall, an university, (see *Learning &c.*) jail, the philosophical society's hall, the academy of the fine arts, a library, an hospital, a dispensary, an alms house, four incorporated banks, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, and laboratory, four brick market houses, two of which are in the Northern Liberties, a fish market, and a powder magazine, which often contains 50,000 quarter casks of powder. The state house stands on the S. side of Chesnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. It was built in 1735, and is a large handsome edifice, two stories high. In the upper story Mr. Peale keeps his museum. It is the largest collection of subjects in natural history of any in America. The state house yard includes an entire square, extending S. to Walnut street. It is planted with rows of trees, with gravel walks. On the N. E. corner is the city hall, and on the N. W. is the county court house, between which is the state house, and offices, formerly occupied by the legislature, and the heads of the different departments of the government. On the east side of the state house yard, in Fifth street, adjoining the city hall, in which courts of justice are held, is the edifice belonging to the philosophical society: opposite is the Philadelphia, and Loganian library, containing 18,061 volumes, besides a museum, and a philosophical apparatus. It is open every day, from one o'clock to sun down, except Saturday afternoon, and Sunday. Any one may go, and read, in the library, or if he prefers

his chamber, may receive books out of the library, by leaving a deposit for the return of the book, and paying a small price fixed on by the managers. The Loganian library, which was the bequest of James Logan Esq. to the public, is attached to the Philadelphia library, and contains 3843 volumes. The Philadelphia library was incorporated in 1742.

Potters' field in which the poor, who did not belong to any congregation, were buried, includes more than one of the modern squares, is south of Walnut, and west of Sixth street. On the east of Potters' field, and south of Walnut street, is the public prison, built of stone. All the apartments are arched with stone. It forms a hollow square, 100 feet in front, and is the strongest, neatest, and largest building of the kind in the United States. The sexes are kept apart. In the yard are apartments for the solitary confinement of the criminals. The convicts are employed in manufacturing nails, weaving, sawing marble, making shoes, spinning, &c. The yard belonging to the criminal prison extends nearly to Prune street, on which is the debtors' apartment. The whole is surrounded by a lofty stone wall.

The market house, in High street, is supported by 300 square pillars of brick, and extends from Front to Fourth street, that in south Second street, extends from Pine to Cedar street. The Northern Liberty market houses, in Callowhill street, between Front and Second streets, and that in north Second street, are but thinly attended. The new Theatre, at the corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets, is the largest, and most elegant building of the kind in the United States.

The American philosophical society was formed in 1769, and incorporated in 1780. The number of members is about 450. They have published four volumes of their transactions. The college of physicians was incorporated in 1789. An academy of medicine has also been incorporated. The Pennsylvania hospital for the relief of those afflicted in body and mind, stands in Eighth street, between Spruce and Pine, and includes an entire square. It is an elegant building under the best regulations. It is supported by contributors, who annually elect 12 citizens as managers, who choose six physicians and surgeons. Two managers and a physician attend at the hospital, on Wednesday and Saturday in every week. It was incorporated in 1750. About 24 are supported on the institution. Pay patients are admitted at 3, 4 or 6 dollars, a week as their circumstances will admit, if they are not afflicted with contagious diseases. Many poor, who cannot be admitted, receive the advice of the attending physician, and medicine from the hospital dispensary. The funds of the institution are increasing considerably, as they consist of a great many valuable lots, &c. The hospital has a medical library, and a handsome collection of the most elegant, and curious anatomical representations, in wax work; part of these were presented by Dr. Fothergill of London, and the others were purchased of the heir of Dr. Chevet. The medical students of the university pay for the privilege of attending the hospital practice. This is the perquisite of the attending physicians, but this they have liberally granted for enlarging the medical library. The sum annually received from the stu-

dents, who attend the hospital practice, amounts to upwards of £100. The legislature granted, in 1793, £10,000 for enlarging the hospital, which has been completed in the form of the letter H. The east wing extends parallel to Eighth street, and the west parallel to Ninth street; these are connected by an elegant building, ornamented with a cupola. Underneath the whole are cells for lunatics. A lying-in and a foundling hospital are united with the institution. It is the largest and most elegant building of the kind, perhaps on the continent.

The house of employment, a spacious building, is between Spruce and Pine streets, and Tenth and Eleventh streets. Here the poor of the city, and county, are supported, and employed, in coarse manufactures, to assist in defraying their expenses. It is under the direction of the guardians and overseers of the poor, and was incorporated in 1766. It has frequently between 5 and 600 paupers, besides those who are styled out-door paupers, and who receive half a dollar a week. The Philadelphia dispensary was instituted in April, 1786. It is supported by the liberality of individuals, who contribute each one guinea annually, which entitles them to the privilege of recommending one patient at a time. There are generally between 5 and 600 patients, who receive annually the benefits of the institution.

The Quakers' alms house, is on the south side of Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. It consists of several separate houses, and rooms, for families or single persons, who, being of their community, have fallen to decay. It has a large

garden in which are raised a great many medicinal plants, which are sold to the citizens.

Christ church hospital is on the north side of Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets. It was endowed by Dr. John Kearsley, for the support of poor elderly widows of the Episcopal communion. It has been enlarged by the donation of Mr. Dobbins.

Many of the religious societies have schools under their immediate direction. In these, poor children are taught to read and write, and furnished with books and stationary gratis. There is a free school on the north side of Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. It is supported by a bequest of £ 4000, left for that purpose, by Mr. Ludwick. The building was erected in 1804.

Academies, and public schools, are numerous, in which are taught the rudiments of learning. Schools, for the improvement of the children of the African race, have been established, and encouraged.

In the city are several humane, and useful societies: one for the abolition of slavery, one for the alleviation of the miseries of prisons, one for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts, one for the support of the widows and children of Presbyterian clergymen, one for promoting improvements in agriculture, one for the relief of Irish, and one for the relief of German emigrants, one for the relief of Englishmen in distress, one for the relief of Scotchmen, besides a marine society, the Franklin society, and Carpenters' society. There are in the city seven insurance companies.

The houses in Philadelphia consist mostly of plain brick work, from two to five stories high; several have wooden decorations, at the doors, and underneath the eves. The bank of the United States was the first public building, which was ornamented with a portico and pillars. The foundation was laid in 1795: it was opened in 1798. It is a square structure, 96 feet in front, and 72 on the side. The external front eastward, on Third street, consists of six columns, the angle pairs being coupled. The front wall extends beyond the portico, on each side in two wings, and is ornamented with pilasters; so that there are seven windows in the upper story. It is of the Corinthian order: the columns are fluted, and the whole executed in marble, as high as the frieze inclusive. The cornice, and pediment are of wood work, highly enriched. The tympanum is decorated with the American eagle. The front is an exact copy of the Dublin exchange, without any deviation, but the substitution of a door, and windows, under the portico, for the arcades in the beautiful design of Gandon. The flank and rear walls are of red brick, and, excepting the four external walls and the vaults, the entire structure is of wood. The roof is covered with copper. The bank of Pennsylvania, the largest, and most elegant building of the kind in America, fronts Sesond street on the east, and Dock street on the west. It is 135 feet in length, including the porticos, and 53 in front. The principal front in Second street, is a prostyle, of six Ionic columns, with an entablature and pediment. It is an exact copy of the portico of the temple of Minerva Palias at Athens.

The front wall has no opening except the door. The flanks are plain, without pilasters, divided into a centre mass, with two recessed wings. Each of these divisions has one large arched window, and a pannel or window above. The west front has a prostyle, similar to that at the east end, under which is a large arch containing the west door, and two windows below, and three in the upper story. The entabliture runs uninterruptedly round the whole building. The centre mass of the building rises eight feet, in a plain attic, above the entabliture, and is covered with a marble roof, in two circular stages. A circular cupola, of eight large windows 15 feet in diameter, covered with a dome, is carried up above the centre opening, and gives light to the hall of business. This hall is a circular room, 45 feet in diameter. Four niches 9 feet wide, and 17 feet 6 inches high, and four equal arched recesses, containing the two doors, and the windows, are arranged alternately around the walls. The walls are 38 feet 8 inches high. The ceiling is a brick pannelled dome, rising only 12 feet 6 inches, surrounded by a marble dome, and covered by the cupola. The height from the floor of the hall to the ceiling of the cupola, is 60 feet 8 inches. The basement story rises 5 feet above the pavement, and is vaulted throughout. To each portico the access is by 10 steps, extending the entire length of the front. The first stone of this building was laid on the 8th of April, 1799, and the whole finished in 1801. Water Works, (see *Public Improvements*, page 25.

Philadelphia contained in 1749, 2076 dwellings; in 1753, 2300; in 1760, 2969; in 1769, 3318, and

1156 that were in the suburbs; in 1790, 6704, and 415 stores, and 42,520 inhabitants, including 273 slaves. The present number of inhabitants in the city, and those parts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, compactly built, is upwards of 70,000.

Philadelphia was incorporated by Mr. Penn in 1701. That charter continued in force till the revolution. In 1789 the general assembly granted a new charter. It has since been altered and amended. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, 12 select, and 20 common council men. The mayor is elected annually from among the aldermen, by the select and common council men; the recorder, and aldermen are appointed by the governor. One-third of the select, with the whole of the common council, are elected annually, on the 2d Tuesday in October, by those who have a right of voting for members of the legislature. They have full powers to make ordinances for the regulation of the city. The mayor and aldermen are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer: they hold a court four times in each year, to take cognizance of all crimes, and misdemeanors committed in the city.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTIES AND TOWNS.

PHILADELPHIA

A small, populous, and well cultivated county, established, by the proprietary, in 1682. It is 22 miles long and 12 broad, containing 89,624 acres; and in 1790, 11,667 free persons and 114 slaves; and in 1800, 39,759 free persons, and 30 slaves. It is bounded S. and S. E. by the river Delaware,

which separates it from the State of New-Jersey, N. E. by Poquasin creek, which divides it from Bucks county, N. W. by Montgomery, and W. by Delaware county. The lands on the Delaware, several miles N. and S. of the city of Philadelphia, are low, level, and exceedingly fertile, producing all kinds of grain, roots, fruit, and vegetables, peculiar to the climate; besides luxuriant pasturage, and the richest meadows. For several miles N. and S. of the city, the country appears like a rich well cultivated garden, studded with numerous houses of various dimensions. The county towards the W. and on each side of the Schuylkill, and towards Bucks, and Montgomery counties, is beautifully diversified with hills, and the soil generally fertile. The scenery, on the banks of the Schuylkil, is, in many places, highly romantic, presenting a variety of the most picturesque views. The banks of the river are, in many places, adorned with beautiful country seats, belonging to the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia. To these their families usually retire, in the summer months, from the bustle, and noise of the city, and to enjoy the salubrity of the country air. On the banks of the Schuylkill, about 13 miles from Philadelphia city, are quarries of marble, which supply the stone cutters of the city. Philadelphia county contained, in 1805, according to the assessor's books, 31 merchant and grist mills, 13 saw mills, 10 still-houses, 27 tan yards, 6 powder mills, 6 paper mills, 1 corn mill, 1 bark mill, 1 snuff mill, 1 Fulling mill, 1 calico printing mill, 1 oil mill, 1 blade mill, 1 small forge, 2 furnaces 1 tilt hammer, 1 steal works, 1 spinning factory, and a glass house. It sends 5 representatives to the general assembly,

and gave, in 1805, 4501 votes on the election of a governor.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.

1800.

1800.

Free Per. Sla.

Free Per. Sla.

Blockley	1089	2	Moreland	362	4
Bristol	770	1	Moyamensing	1592	
Byberry	579		N. Liberties	12,170	
Germantown	3213	7	Oxford	1510	8
Kingsessing	638		Passyunk	884	
Lower Dublin	1447	8	Roxborough	1048	

Germantown, a considerable post town, settled by German emigrants about the year 1684. It is pleasantly situated on a branch of Frankford creek, 7 miles north of Philadelphia, and consists of one principal street, about two miles in length. It contains nearly 400 dwellings, chiefly of stone, some of which are large, and elegant. The public buildings are an academy, a Quaker meeting house, a Presbyterian, a German Calvinist, and Lutheran church, and a market house. The Lutheran church is ornamented with a cupola and vane. The academy was incorporated the 13th of September, 1784. Cotton, thread, and woollen stockings, of an excellent quality, are manufactured by many of the inhabitants; the tanning of leather is likewise carried on to a considerable extent.

A battle was fought here on the 4th of October, 1777, between a grand division of the British army, and the Americans commanded by General Washington, who made a spirited attack, but were forced to retreat, with the advantage of carrying off their artillery, leaving 200 killed, and about 500 wounded; upwards of 400 were taken prisoners,

among whom were 54 officers. The loss of the British amounted to 430 wounded, and taken prisoners, and 70 killed; among the latter were Gen. Agnew, and Col. Bird.

Frankford, a borough, and post town. It is pleasantly situated on a creek of the same name, which empties into the river Delaware, from which the borough is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It contains upwards of 200 dwellings, a German, and an Episcopal church. The situation is lofty, and agreeable. Frankford was created a borough the 7th of March, 1800. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

Bustletown, a thriving post town, 14 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia and 160 from Washington city. The academy is flourishing.

BUCKS

A hilly county established, in 1682, by the Proprietary. It is bounded N. W. by Northampton county, S. E. and N. E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from Hunterdon county, in the State of New Jersey, and S. W. and S. by Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties. It is 41 miles long, and 21 broad, and contains 411,957 acres. In 1790 it contained 25,140 free persons, and 261 slaves; and, in 1800, 27,437 free persons, and 59 slaves. The principal creeks are the Neshaminy, Tohickon, and Durham, which fall into the river Delaware, and the N. E. branch of the Perkiomen, that falls into the Schuylkill, a few miles above Norristown. This county is much variegated with hills. In several places the lands are rich, and well culti-

vated, but a considerable proportion is of an inferior quality. It abounds with limestone; iron is found in some places; lead has also been discovered. In the N. end of the county is a remarkable hill called the Haycock. It is situated in a township of the same name; and is, at the base, about 15 miles in circumference. The two principal branches of Tohickon creek, flow on the S. and N. E. sides. The ascent to the top is gentle, from which there is an extensive, delightful, and variegated prospect, towards the S. W. S. and S. E. Its height has never been measured. Bucks sends 4 representatives to the general Assembly, and, in 1805, gave 3,987 votes on the election of governor.

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
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1800.

1800.

Free Per. Sla.

Free Per. Sla.

Bedminster	1008	1	}\$ Nockamixon	845	1
Bensalem	1082	7	}\$ Northampton	918	24
Bristol	1525	2	}\$ Plumstead	1127	
Buckingham	1483		}\$ Richland	1165	1
Durham	405		}\$ Rockhill	1160	
Falls	1674	6	}\$ Solebury	1524	
Haycock	921		}\$ Southampton	765	3
Hilltown	1154		}\$ Springfield	1154	
Lower Wake- field	960	3	}\$ Tinicum	946	1
Middletown	1286	2	}\$ Up. Wakefield	1101	
Milford	1103		}\$ Warminster	517	5
New Britain	1179	1	}\$ Warrington	305	
Newton	780	1	}\$ Warwick	858	1
			}\$ Wrightstown	484	

Newtown, a post town, and the seat of Justice in the above county. It is situated on a branch of Neshaminy creek, which falls easterly into the Delaware; is 24 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 176 from Washington city. It contains about 40 houses, a Presbyterian church, a court house, jail, and public offices. The library was incorporated the 27th of March, 1789; and, in 1798, the legislature granted 4000 dollars for the use of the academy, in which poor children, not exceeding ten in number, are taught gratis, two years.

Bristol, a borough, and post town, pleasantly situated, on the N. W. bank of Delaware river, partly opposite to Burlington. It contains about 90 dwellings, some of which are neat, and commodious. It is much visited, by genteel company, in the summer season. It received in 1720, a charter of incorporation, which continued in force till the declaration of independence, in 1776. In 1785, it received a new charter of incorporation from the legislature of the state. In 1800, it contained 511 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 166 from Washington city.

Buckingham, a township, in which is a post office. It is 10 miles N. W. of Newtown, 29 N. of Philadelphia, and 182 from Washington city.

Burントown, a small post town, 195 miles from Washington city.

Doylestown, a small post town, containing about 20 dwellings, and an academy. It is situated near the centre of the county, 15 miles W. by N. of Newtown, 26 N. of Philadelphia, and 172 from Washington city.

Dyerstown, a village, situated on a branch of Neshaminy creek, 16 miles N. W. by N. of Newton, and 20 N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Morrisville, a small borough town, on the W. side of the Delaware, 1 mile from Trenton, and 29 above Philadelphia. Here are valuable iron works. It was created a borough the 29th of March, 1804.

Morgantown, a small post town, miles from Philadelphia, and 146 from Washington city.

Newhope, a small post town, 32 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 189 from Washington city.

Plumstead, a township in which is a post office. It is 31 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 178 from Washington city.

Quakertown, a small post town, 33 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 184 from Washington city.

Attleborough, a village situated near the Neshaminy, and about 25 miles N. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

Fallsington, a village in Falls township, about 4 miles S. W. of Morrisville.

CHESTER

A populous county, established by the proprietary, in 1682. It contained, in 1790, 27,792 free inhabitants, and 145 slaves; and, in 1800, 27,437 free persons, and 59 slaves. It is 45 miles long, and 30 broad; and is bounded S. E. by Delaware county, W. by Lancaster, N. by Berks, N. E. by Montgomery, and S. by Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. The principal creeks are Brandywine, with its west branch which joins the Christiana, below Wilmington, in the

State of Delaware, and falls into the river Delaware; French, Pickering, and valley creek, which fall into the Schuylkill; Big Elk creek, which is the source of Elk river, in the State of Maryland; white Clay creek, that joins Red Clay creek, and falls into Christiana creek, a little above Newport, in the State of Delaware. The lands in Chester county are in some places rich, and well cultivated: but a large proportion of the county is a poor, thin, and barren soil, particularly towards the W. for a great many miles. In some places are tracts of pine barrens, and hills covered with barren oak. It has mines of iron ore, which is cast into pigs, hollow ware, stoves, &c. There were in this county, in 1800, 106 merchant and grist mills, 115 saw mills, 18 fulling mills, 4 slitting mills, 6 oil mills, 1 snuff mill, 6 paper mills, 2 furnaces, 8 forges, and 12 tilt hammers. Chester sends 5 representatives to the General Assembly, and, in 1805, gave 5121 votes on the election of governor.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1790. 1800.

	<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>		<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>
Birmingham	259	5	East Nantmill 1441
Brandywine	1137	2	East Town 444
Charlestown	1274	3	East Whiteland 642
Coventry	1367	1	Goshen 966
East Bradford	875	5	Honey Brook 839
East Caln	814	5	Kennet 710
East Fallowfield	622	5	London Britain 253 2
East Marlboro'	864	4	London Derry 778 2
East Notting- ham	884	5	London Grove 919 2
		E 2	Lower Oxford 522 5

New Garden	765	§	Vincent	1354
Newlin	638	§	West Bradford	988
New London	787	§	West Caln	867
Pennsborough	640	§	W. Fallowfield	839
Pikeland	925	1	West Marlboro'	837
Sadsbury	940	§	West Nantmill	893
Thornbury	160	§	W. Nottingham	454
Trydeffrin	1062	§	West Town	743
Uchland	1086	1	W. Whiteland	591
Upper Oxford	616	4	Willistown	869

West Chester, a borough, and post town, and the seat of Justice, in the above county. It is 25 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 133 from Washington city; has a jail, and courthouse, and, in 1800, contained 374 inhabitants. West Chester was erected into a borough, the 28th of March, 1799.

Downingstown, a small post town, 32 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 150 from Washington city. It is situated on the E. side of Brandywine creek.

Post offices have been established at the following places, viz.

Chatham, on the road leading from Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, to Lancaster, about 42 miles from Philadelphia, and 131 from Washington city. A town has been laid out at this place, near a branch of White Clay creek.

Coastville, 139 miles from Washington city.

Cochranville, on the road leading from Wilmington, in the State of Delaware to Lancaster, about 42 miles from Philadelphia, and 137 from Washington city.

Kennet's Square, near a small branch of Red Clay creek, about 35 miles from Philadelphia, and 129 from Washington city.

Marshallton, 131 miles from Washington city.

New Garden, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, and 125 from Washington city. It is on the road leading from Wilmington to Lancaster.

New London Cross Roads, on the road from Newport, in the State of Delaware, to York town. It is near a branch of White Clay creek; and is about 45 miles from Philadelphia, and 116 from Washington city.

Oxford, a township, in which is a post office, about 50 miles from Philadelphia, and 120 from Washington city.

Paulingsford, on the river Schuylkill, 166 miles from Washington city.

Pughtown, is 156 miles from Washington city.

Willistown, a township, in which is a post office, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, and 163 from Washington city.

LANCASTER

A rich, populous, fertile, and well cultivated county established by the Legislature, the 10th of May, 1729. It was taken from Chester county, and was the first in the colony that was established by an act of the Assembly. It is 44 miles from E. to W. and 42 from N. to S. and contains 566,242 acres. In 1799 it contained 35,799 free inhabitants, and 348 slaves; and, in 1800, 43,222 free inhabitants, and 178 slaves. The principal creeks are the Conestogo, and its numerous branches, which water a considerable part of the county, flowing nearly through the middle of it, in a S. W. direction, till it falls into the Susquehanna; Pequea creek, which also flows in the same direction, and falls into the same river,

about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Conestogo ; Octararo, which separates it partly from Chester county, the Conewango, Chickisalungo, and the Cone-wago, which divides it from Dauphin ; all empty, nearly in a S. and S. W. course into the Susquehanna. Lancaster county is bounded on the N. W. by Dauphin county, S. W. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from York county, E. by Chester, N. and N. E. by Berks, and S. by Cecil, in the State of Maryland. On the N. W. and N. ends of the county are the Conewago Hills, extending nearly from the Susquehanna, parallel to Conewago creek, into Berks county, towards the S. E. is the Coppermine Hill, and N. of it, some miles, is the Welsh mountain. The county is diversified with hills, fertilized by constant streams of water, and a great number of valuable springs. The lands towards the N. at the foot of the Conewago Hills, at the sources of the creeks, along the Susquehanna, and, on the E. along Octarara creek, are of a poor thin soil ; but the lands lying on Pequea, Conestogo, and its numerous branches, Chickasilunga, and Conoy creek, are as fertile as any in the State. The soil is deep, and rich, mostly of a chocolate colour, producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, hay, roots, vegetables, &c. peculiar to the State. This large tract abounds in limestone, lying near the surface, in some places, they are exposed to the light of day. In the N. end of the county are large mines of iron ore, for the manufacture of which 3 furnaces, and 8 forges have been erected. The furnaces usually manufacture about 1200 tons annually, of pigs, and the forges an

equal number of bar iron. A lead, and copper-mine have likewise been discovered. Attempts have been twice made to work the latter; but owing to mismanagement it did not succeed. Lancaster sends 6 representatives to the General Assembly; and, in 1805, gave, 6285 votes, on the election of governor.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800. 1800.

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>		<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Bart	924	3	3	Lancaster	443	1	
Brecknock	744			Leacock	2012	10	
Caernervon	3665	4	3	Little Britain	1358	7	
Cocalico	3565	2	2	Manheim	1040	1	
Colerain	771	1	1	Manor	1803	1	
Conestogo	1268	3	3	Martick	1243	5	
Donegal	2434	42	42	Mountjoy	1123	15	
Dromore	1056	21	21	Rapho	2325	11	
Earl	3665	4	4	Sadsbury	658	2	
Elizabeth	545	1	1	Salisbury	1675	10	
Hempfield	2207			Strasburg	2412	9	
Lampeter	2026	2	2	Warwick	2724		

Lancaster, a borough, post, and flourishing town, and the largest inland town in the United States. It contained, in 1800, 4292 inhabitants, including 15 slaves, besides the township which contained 444 inhabitants, including one slave. By an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1799, it was made the seat of government. It is agreeably situated on the descent of a lofty hill, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Conostogo creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, about 9 miles S. by W. of the town. The plan of the town is regular, consisting of several streets, running N. and

S. intersected by others at right angles. The houses, which are between eight and nine hundred, are principally of brick and stone. The public buildings are, a state house, in the public square, at the intersection of King and Queen streets, a handsome courthouse of brick, a strong stone jail, and a brick market house. The houses for public worship are, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Quaker, a Roman Catholic, and a Moravian church. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, furnished with an organ, and ornamented with a spire. On each angle of the square tower, upon which the spire is erected, is a statue of each of the four evangelists. The others are either of brick or stone; plain buildings without any ornament. There are 3 breweries, and some valuable tanyards in the borough. It was once celebrated for the excellent quality of its beer. Lancaster was erected into a borough the 19th of June, 1777. The streets are, in the winter season, lighted with lamps, and watchmen cry the hour of the night. Franklin college, which was established by an act of the Legislature, has, for want of sufficient funds, fallen to decay. It is 63 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 117 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 3. N. lon. 1. 9. W.

Adamstown, a small town, situated near the divisional line of Berks county. It is 20 miles N. E. of Lancaster.

Churchtown, a post town, near a branch of Conestogo creek. It contains about 20 houses, and an Episcopal church. In the neighbourhood are two forges, which manufacture about 450

tons, annually, of bar iron. It is 50 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 140 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 9 N. lon. 0. 49 W.

Columbia, a post town, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry, 10 miles W. of Lancaster. The plan of the town is regular. It carries on some trade in produce, by means of the Susquehanna. It is 70 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, (from which there is an excellent turnpike-road, the whole distance); and 106 from Washington city.

Elizabethtown, a post town, containing, in 1800, 111 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of Cony creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It has a Dutch church; and is 18 miles N. W. by W. of Lancaster 81 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 135 from Washington city.

Ephrata, a village on the N. W. side of Cocalico creek, a branch of the Conestogo. It is 19 miles N. E. by N. of Lancaster.

Gaff, a post office, on the road leading from Lancaster, to Newport, in the State of Delaware, 18 miles easterly of Lancaster, and 45 W. of Philadelphia.

Leditz, a small town, on a branch of the Conestogo, about 8 miles N. of Lancaster. It is inhabited by Moravians, who are of the same fraternity as those of Bethlehem.

Manheim, a small town on the N. W. side of Chickisalungo creek, 11 miles N. by W. of Lancaster. It contains about 60 houses, and a Dutch church.

Maytown, a village about 15 miles west of Lancaster, and 2 from the Susquehanna.

New Holland, a post town, situated in a tract of fertile land, 12 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, 54 W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 129 from Washington city. It contains about 100 houses, and a German church.

Reamstown, a post town, situated on a small branch of Cocalico creek, which falls into the Conestogo. It contains about 40 houses, is 16 miles N. E. of Lancaster, 62 N. W. of Philadelphia, and 132 from Washington city.

Strasburg, a post town, 8 miles S. E. of Lancaster, 58 W. of Philadelphia, and 125 from Washington city. It is situated upon an eminence, and contains about 90 houses. The lands, in the neighbourhood, are fertile, and in a high state of cultivation.

YORK.

A populous county established by the Legislature, the 19th of August, 1749. It was previously included within the limits of Lancaster county. It is 53 miles long, and 28 broad; bounded E. and N. E. by the Susquehanna, which divides it from Lancaster county, N. by Cumberland, W. by Adams, and S. by the State of Maryland. It contained in 1800, 25,586 free inhabitants, and 77 slaves. The principal creeks are Conewago, Codorus, Little Codorus, and Muddy creek, which empty into the Susquehanna. In the N. end of the county, and along the Susquehanna, to the Maryland line, are a great many lofty barren hills, unfit for cultivation, besides the Pigeon hills, near Hanover, on the borders of Adams county, extending some miles, parallel to Codorus creek. The other parts of the county are variegated with

hills, with a considerable quantity of arable land, fertile in many places. There are two forges in this county for manufacturing bar iron. It sends 4 representatives to the General Assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 2630 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800 1800.

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>		<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Chanceford	1355	7	7	Monaghan	1270	1	1
Codorus	1681	3	3	Newbury	2012	2	2
Dover	1428	2	2	Paradise	1273	2	2
Fawn	1205	9	9	Shrewsbury	1304	1	1
Heidelberg	927	3	3	Warrington	1797	2	2
Hellam	998	1	1	West Man-			
Hopewell	1151	2	2	chester	792	2	2
Manchester	1169	6	6	Windsor	1291	4	4
Manheim	1870	6	6	York	1362	7	7

York, a borough, and post town, and the seat of Justice in the above county. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of Codorus creek, which flows into the Susquehanna. The plan of the town is regular. It contained, in 1800, 2,503 inhabitants, including 17 slaves, and upwards of 500 houses compactly built; several of which are plain neat brick buildings. The public buildings are a court-house, a strong stone jail, a handsome building for keeping the records of the county, an academy, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Quaker, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, a Moravian, and a Methodist church. The academy is 60 feet by 48. It was incorporated the 1st of March, 1799, and is under the direction of 21 trustees. A grant was made to it of

2000 dollars by the Legislature. Seven poor children are taught gratis, for two years. York was created a borough the 24th of September, 1787. It is 88 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 95 N. E. of Washington city. Lat. 39. 58. N. lon. 1. 30 W.

Abbotstown, or *Berwick*, a handsome post town, situated on the W. side of a small stream, which flows into Conewago creek, at Berlin. The plan of the town is regular. It contains about 80 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of York, and 93 N. E. of Washington city.

Berlin, a neat, and flourishing post town, 13 miles W. of York, and 98 N. E. of Washington city. It is situated on the S. W. side of Conewago creek, at the confluence of a small stream, which flows from Abbotstown. The plan of the town is regular, it contains upwards of 100 dwellings.

Dover, a small village, at the head of Fox-run, which falls into the Little Conewago, about 7 miles N. W. of York.

Hanover, or *M^cAllisterstown*, a handsome post town, situated near the divisional line of Adams county, between Codorus, and a branch of Little Conewago creek. It has a healthy, and agreeable situation; and is the second town in the county for size and wealth. The plan of the town is regular. It consists of 5 principal streets, and 2 smaller streets; besides alleys. In the centre of the town is a spacious square. The number of buildings is estimated at about 200, mostly of brick, a German Calvinist, and a Ger-

man Lutheran church. It is 18 miles S. W. of York, and 86 from Washington city.

CUMBERLAND.

This county was formerly included in Lancaster county. It was established by the Legislature, on the 27th of January, 1750, and is 47 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It is bounded E. and N. E. by the Susquehanna, which divides it from Dauphin county, N. and N. W. by Mifflin, S. W. by Franklin, and S. by York. It contained, in 1790, 18,120 free persons, and 223 slaves; and, in 1800, 25,158 free persons, and 228 slaves. The principal creeks are the Conedogwinet, Sharemans, Yellow Breeches, and Big Buffaloe, which run easterly, and fall into the Susquehanna. The northern parts of the county are exceedingly mountainous, and on the S. is South mountain, between which and the North mountain, is an extensive valley, on each side of the Conedogwinet, fertile, and well cultivated. Between the other mountains, towards the N. extending along the creeks, are valleys of excellent land. Lands generally produce from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, of rye about the same quantity, of oats about 35 bushels, of buckwheat about 30, of Indian corn from 15 to 25. Spelts, hemp, flax, potatoes, turnips, &c. are raised in considerable quantities. The inhabitants export to market large quantities of flour, wheat, whiskey, walnut, and pine boards, with tar, and pitch. Cumberland contained, in 1805, 77 merchant and grist mills, 118 saw mills, 4 oil mills, 4 hemp mills, 7 fulling mills, 2 slitting mills, and 3 furnaces. It sends 3 representatives to the

general Assembly, and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 2,993 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.

1800.

1800.

Free Per. Sla.

Free Per. Sla.

Allen	1667	21	{	Mifflin	1410	8
Buffaloe	569		{	Newton	1416	11
Dickinson	1836	9	{	Rye	1027	3
E. Pennsboro'	2708	44	{	Shippensburg	1028	17
Frankford	863	5	{	Southampton	1014	9
Greenwood	724		{	Toboyne	1444	2
Hopewell	1096	3	{	Tyrone	1940	5
Juniatta	927	6	{	West Penns-		
Middleton	2120	26	{	borough	1389	10

Carlisle, a borough, and post town, and the seat of Justice, pleasantly situated, on a large plain, near a small branch of Conedogwinet creek, which empties into the Susquehanna. The plan of the town is regular, consisting of several parallel streets; crossed by others, at right angles. It contains upwards of 400 houses, chiefly of stone, and brick; and, in 1800, 2,032 inhabitants, including 52 slaves. The public buildings are, a college, a jail, a handsome courthouse, which stands in the centre of the town; and 4 houses for public worship, viz. one for Presbyterians, one for Germans, one for Episcopalians, and one for Roman Catholics. Dickinson college was burnt, in 1803; but has since been rebuilt, on a more enlarged, and elegant plan. It has a principal, and three professors; a philosophical apparatus, and a library. The number of students, are annually between 80 and 90: (see learning, &c. p. 37.) Carlisle was erected into a

borough, the 13th of April, 1782. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 124 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 11 N. Lon. 2. 20 W.

Millerstown, a small post town, on the E. side of the Juniatta, about 27 miles N. of Carlisle, and 171 from Washington city.

Petersburg, a small town on the W. side of the Susquehanna, between Great and Little Juniatta. It is 16 miles above Harrisburg, and 123 from Philadelphia.

Rhinstown, a small town in Shearman's valley, about 20 miles W. of Petersburg.

Shipensburg, a flourishing post town, 26 miles S. W. of Carlisle. It is situated adjoining the divisional line of Franklin county, on a branch of Conedogwinet creek. In 1800 it contained 1,028 free persons, and 17 slaves, 2 brick market houses, a Presbyterian, and a German church. The greater part of the houses are built of stone. It is 146 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 103 from Washington city.

BERKS

A large mountainous county, established by the Legislature the 11th of March, 1751. It was taken from Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster counties; and is 53 miles long, and 28 broad, containing 1,030,492 acres. It is bounded N. by a point of Luzerne county, N. W. by Northumberland, N. E. by Northampton, S. E. by Montgomery, S. by Chester, and S. W. by Lancaster and Dauphin counties. It contained, in 1790, 30,114 free inhabitants, and 65 slaves, and, in 1800, 32,388 free inhabitants, and 19 slaves. Berks is well watered by the river Schuylkill, and several considerable creeks, which flow into it, viz. Ma-

natawny, Maiden, Tulpehockon, Little Schuylkill, besides a great many others of less consideration; also Swatara, and Little Swatara, and Mahony creek, which fall into the Susquehanna. Nearly one half of Berks is covered with mountains. The Blue mountain extends N. E. and S. W. nearly through the middle of the county. N. W. is Broad, and Mahantango mountains. Between these three ranges are interspersed several smaller mountains. In the S. W. opposite to Reading, terminate the Canawago Hills, in a N. E. direction, and N. of that town commence the Lehigh hills, which extend into Northampton county, in the same direction, as far as the river Lehigh. The mountains are covered with oak, and chesnut, with some hickory. There are several tracts of excellent land in this county, particularly along the Tulpehockon, Schuylkill, in some places, and the creeks which fall into that river S. of the Blue mountain. Berks contained, in 1805, 235 saw mills, 155 grist mills, 20 oil mills, 10 paper mills, 14 fulling mills, 4 powder mills, 2 hemp mills, 1 slitting mill, 8 furnaces, 20 forges, 9 tilt hammers, 49 tanyards, 212 distilleries, and 159 taverns.

Townships. Population.		Townships. Population.	
	1800.		1800.
	<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>		<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>
Albany	858	Brecknock	838
Alsace	890	Brunswick	1214
Amity	817	Caernarvon	451. 1
Bern	2049	Colebrookdale	671
Bethel	817	Comru	1412 1

Townships. Population.		Townships. Population.	
	1800.		1800.
	Free Per. Sla.		Free Per. Sla.
Douglass	450	Richmond	729 2
Earl	489	Robeson	1230 2
East District	753	Rockland	848
Exeter	799	3 { Ruscomb Ma-	
Greenwich	1004	nor	375
Heidelberg	1568	1 { Pinegrove	959
Hereford	923	{ Tulpehockon	2112 7
Longswamp	863	{ Union	668 1
Maiden Creek	770	{ Windsor	993
Maxatany	928	1 { Part of the coun-	
Middletown	370	ty not yet laid	
Manheim	1072	{ in townships.	995
Oley	968	{	

Reading, a borough, post, and flourishing town, in which the courts of Justice are held for the county. It is pleasantly situated on the N. E. side of the Schuylkill, upon ground ascending from the river, and is regularly laid out. It consists of 5 streets extending E. and W. intersected by 9 others, at right angles, each of which is 60 feet wide, except Callowhill street which is 80, intersected by Penn street of the same width. At the intersection of these two streets, is a square 220 feet by 200, on which the courthouse is erected, a neat stone building. On the N. E. corner of the square is a large brick building, in which the public offices of the county are kept. It is 100 feet in front. The market square extends on Penn street, E. and W. from the courthouse, 480 feet, in each direction, and 160 in

breadth. In these are built 2 brick market-houses; that on the E. side of the courthouse is for the butchers, and that on the W. side for the farmers, with their country produce. Two markets are held regularly on Wednesday, and Saturday, in each week. The other public buildings are, a strong stone jail, a German Lutheran church of brick, 81 feet by 61, a German Calvinist, a Roman Catholic, a Quaker church, and, in considerable forwardness, a large brick building for an academy, 60 feet by 45. Contiguous to the borough are, 4 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and a fulling mill, and 4 large buildings for storehouses, on the banks of Schuylkill, and a grist mill partly finished, 4 stories high, 70 feet long, and 45 wide. In the borough are 2 breweries, and 5 valuable tan yards. Reading contained, in 1800, 2,386 inhabitants, including 1 slave. The houses are computed at about 600, 22 of which are taverns, and 21 stores, for the sale of dry goods, and groceries. In no inland town of the United States, is manufactured so large a number of hats, as in Reading. It is computed that upwards of 35,000 are manufactured annually, by 40 master Hatters.

The inhabitants might be abundantly supplied with the most wholesome water, from the springs of the adjacent hills, by means of pipes, which would convey it to every man's door. Reading carries on a considerable trade by the Schuylkill, in planks, boards, shingles, scantling, flour, wheat, iron, &c. which are chiefly sent to the Philadelphia market. In Feb. 1804, it was calculated that, in the space of 2 weeks, upwards of 1000

sleighs arrived with wheat. In January 1805 the quantity of wheat, deposited in the storehouses, was estimated to exceed 100,000 bushels. In 1801 two of the storehouses exported 6,737 barrels of flour, 65 tons of bar iron, $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of butter, 6,591 gallons of whisky, and 17,207 bushels of wheat. Contiguous to the town is a remarkable spring, 100 feet square, and 140 feet in depth, with a stream of water issuing from it, large enough to turn a mill. It contains abundance of fish. The water is pure, and transparent. Reading was created a borough the 12th of September, 1783. It is 54 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 148 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 21. N. Lon. 0. 46 W.

Birdsborough, a small town, on the S. W. side of the Schuylkill, at the mouth of Hay creek. It is about 9 miles below Reading.

Cooestown, a post town, situated on Sauconia creek, about 17 miles N. N. E. of Reading. It contained, in 1800, 203 inhabitants. a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church united. It is 73 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 166 from Washington city.

Hamburg, a post town, situated on the E. side of the Schuylkill, near the foot of the Blue mountain. It contained, in 1800, 329 inhabitants; is about 17 miles above Reading, and 167 from Washington city.

Keflers, a village on the W. side of the little Schuylkill, the N. branch of Schuylkill river. It is on the road leading through the mountains from Reading to Catawessy, in Northumberland. It is about 28 miles above Reading.

Morgantown, a village which contained, in 1800, 88 inhabitants.

Womelsdorf, a flourishing little town, situated on the W. side of a small stream, which flows into the Tulpehockon, a little below the town. It has a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church united; and is 68 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

NORTHAMPTON

A large mountainous county, forming originally a part of Bucks county. It was established by the Legislature the 11th of March, 1751, and is 53 miles in length, and 51 in breadth. It contained, with Wayne county, in 1790, 24,227 free persons, and 23 slaves, and in 1800, after being separated from Wayne, 30,054 free persons, and 18 slaves. It is bounded N. by Wayne, E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, S. E. by Bucks, S. by a point of Montgomery, S. W. by Berks. W. by Northumberland, and N. W. by part of Luzerne. It is well watered by the Lehigh river, which rises in Wayne county, and flows almost the whole of its course, till it falls into the Delaware, through this county. The Lehigh receives several auxiliary streams, which water many parts of the county. There are several creeks, which empty into the Delaware, on the E. The Blue mountain extends through the county, in a N. E. direction, into the State of New Jersey; the Broad mountain terminates at the Lehigh; between these are several smaller mountains. N. W. of the Blue mountain, extending parallel to it, is second mountain Pokono. In the S. end of the county,

are the Lehigh Hills, which extend N. E. and terminate at the river Lehigh, opposite to Bethlehem. Northampton contains abundance of coal, and limestone. The lands on many of the creeks are fertile, and well cultivated. There were, in this county, in 1805, 131 grist mills, 137 saw mills, 12 oil mills, 1 hemp mill, 3 fulling mills, and 2 paper mills. Total 286. Northampton and Wayne send 4 representatives to the general assembly ; and, in 1800 Northampton gave, on the election of governor, 4,263 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800. 1800.

	<i>Free Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>		<i>Free Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Allen	1256	1	Macungy	1844	
Bethlehem	800		Movre	881	
Chesnut Hill	916		Nazareth	819	
Forks	884		Penns	1266	
Hamilton	858		Plainfield	1157	
Hanover	735	1	Salisbury	638	
Heidelberg	1238		Toamensing	510	
Lehigh	844		Upper Milford	1617	
Lower Mount			Upper Mount		
Bethel	1136		Bethel	1098	
Lower Saucon	1409	1	Upper Saucon	1024	
Lower Smith- field	1255		Weissenberg	755	
Lowhill	545		Williams	845	
Lynn	1164		Whitehall	2032	

Easton, a borough, and post town, in which the courts of Justice are held for the county. It is pleasantly situated on the W. side of the river

Delaware, at the mouth of Lehigh river, 55 miles N. of Philadelphia. The plan of the town is regular. It contained in 1800, 1041 free persons, and 4 slaves. The public buildings are, a court-house, jail, an academy, and a building for keeping the records of the county. The academy was incorporated in 1793. A bridge is now erecting across the Delaware, opposite to the town. It will, when finished, open an easy and safe communication with the northern parts of New Jersey. Easton was created a borough in 1789. It is 206 miles from Washington city. Lat. 40, 41. N. lon. 0. 4. W.

Allentown, a handsome post town, agreeably situated on the point of land, which is formed by the junction of Jordan's creek with the Little Lehigh. The plan of the town is regular; it contains about 100 houses, an academy, a German Lutheran, and a German Calvinist church, and 3 merchant mills. It is 18 miles S. W. of Easton, and 52 N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

Bethlehem, a considerable post town, delightfully situated on the N. side of the Lehigh, 12 miles S. W. of Easton. The town is built partly upon an eminence, and partly on the E. bank of the Manakiss, a small creek that flows into the Lehigh. A large wooden bridge extends across the Lehigh opposite to the town. The plan is regular, the streets extending in right lines. In 1800, it contained 543 inhabitants. The houses are built mostly of lime stone. It is inhabited by Moravians. The public buildings are, a neat church, a young ladies academy, a spacious stone building, for single women, with large apart-

ments, in which some of the girls work at spinning cotton, wool, or hemp; whilst others are employed in embroidery, working ruffles, &c. The house for single men fronts the main street, In this house the single tradesmen, journeymen, and apprentices board. The house for widows is appropriated for such as have not a house of their own. They live nearly in the same manner as the single women. The academy for young ladies was instituted in 1787, where they are taught the rudiments of literature, music, and needlework. There is another for boys, who are taught reading, writing, &c. in the English and German languages, and the rudiments of the latin tongue. The regulations and discipline of the Moravians are of the monastic kind; they recommend but do not enjoin celibacy. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from a spring in the lower part of the town. The water is raised, upwards of 100 feet, into a reservoir, by an hydraulic machine, and is conveyed in pipes through the different streets. Bethlehem is 50 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 196 from Washington city.

Gnaddenhutten, a small post town, situated on the S. W. side of the Lehigh, near the mouth of Mahony creek, about 25 miles N. W. of Bethlehem.

Lausanne, a post town, situated at the head of navigation on the Lehigh, about 40 miles above its junction with the river Delaware. A turnpike road has been made from this town to Nescopeck, on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, a distance of about 30 miles, so that by means of it

a communication is opened between the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and their navigable branches, which will, at less than one third of the former expense, bring the produce of several millions of acres to the Philadelphia market. It is 70 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 216 from Washington city.

Millerstown, a small town situated on a branch of Little Lehigh, 47 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

Nazareth, a handsome post town, situated on a small creek, which sinks into the earth, and disappears, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the town. It consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming, at their intersection, a square 340 feet by 200. Nazareth Hall, a spacious building, 98 feet by 46, and 54 in height, was erected in 1755. The lower story is appropriated for divine worship, and the upper part of the building for an academy. The inhabitants live in a manner similar to those at Bethlehem. On the E. side of Nazareth Hall is erected a neat commodious building, for the single women, and at the S. W. corner of the same square, is the building, in which the single men reside. Nazareth contained, in 1800, 811 inhabitants. It is 7 miles N. W. of Easton, and 206 from Washington city.

Stroudsburg, a small post town, situated in the forks of Broadhead and Jones' creek. It is 74 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 222 from Washington city.

BEDFORD,

One of the most barren and mountainous counties in the state. It was established, by the legislature, the 9th of March, 1771, and is 54 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. Bedford was originally a part of Cumberland county. It is bounded east by the North mountain, which divides it from Franklin county, west by the Allegany mountain, which separates it from Somerset, north by Huntingdon, and south by part of Allegany and Washington counties, in the state of Maryland. The principal river is the Ray's-town branch of the Juniatta, and its numerous branches: It runs east, then north, and passes into Huntingdon county. The principal creeks on the south are: Licking, Conoloway, Evits, and Wills, which fall into the Potomac. The mountains beginning east are: Dicky, Scrub ridge, Sideling Hill, Ragged Mountain, Warrior, Tussey's, Evits, and Dunning's, which appear to be a continuation of the former. These are east of the town of Bedford; on the west is the great Allegany Mountain. Between some of the Mountains are extensive and fertile valleys, in a tolerable state of cultivation. The county, in some places, abounds in limestone, and iron ore. In 1790, it contained, including Somerset and Cambria, 13,078 free persons, and 46 slaves: and in 1800, independent of those 2 counties, 12,034 free persons, and 51 slaves. Bedford sends 2 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,547 votes.

Townships.		Townships.			
<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Slav.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Air and Dublin	1402	1	Colerain and	2233	1
Bedford and	2500	1	Providence	1	
St. Clair			Cum. Valley		
Bedford, Bor. of	255	2	Lond. Derry	1291	
Belfast and	1775		Hopewell &		
Bethel			Woodbury	2578	

Bedford, a borough and post-town, in which the courts of justice are held for the county. It is situated on the south side of the Raystown branch of the Juniatta, between two small creeks. The plan of the town is regular. The public buildings are: a brick market-house, a stone jail, a court-house, and a brick building in which the records of the county are kept. In 1797, it contained 41 log and 9 stone dwellings; and in 1800, 257 inhabitants, including 2 slaves. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water, from a spring, about a half mile from the town, by means of pipes, which convey it to a reservoir in the middle of the town.

Bedford was created a borough in 1794. It is 204 miles west of Philadelphia, 105 east of Pittsburgh, and 150 from Washington city. Lat. 40, N. Long. 3, 16 W.

McConnell's-Town, a small post town, situated in the great cove, near a small branch of Cove creek, on the east side of the county. It is 119 miles from Washington city.

NORTHUMBERLAND,

A large, hilly, and mountainous county, taken from Lancaster, Cumberland, Northampton, and Bedford counties, and established by the legislature the 21st of March, 1772. It is 70 miles from east to west, and 39 from north to south; and contained, in 1800, 27,768 free inhabitants, and 29 slaves. It is bounded north by Lycoming, N.E. by Luzerne, east by Northampton, south-east by Berks, south by Dauphin and Mifflin, and west by Centre. The principal river is the Susquehanna, with its east and west branches, and their numerous auxiliary streams. The principal creeks are Mahony and Samokin, which fall into the Susquehanna, on the east, middle, and Penn's creek, which empty into it on the west; besides several smaller ones. Those of the east branch are Catawessy, on the south-east; Fishing creek, with its many branches, on the north; there are several others of less note. Those of the west branch are Chilisquaque, Limestone run; besides several smaller creeks which fall into it from the east. Buffaloe and Wild Deer creeks empty into it from the west. That part of the county east of the Susquehanna, and south east of the east branch, is exceedingly mountainous. The most considerable, in this division, are Mahony, Bare Hill, Samokin Hill, and Catawessy Mountain. There are many others interspersed between these, in all parts of this division. West of the Susquehanna, and the west branches of that river, the coun-

ty is no less mountainous. The first, on the south, is Fire-stone ridge, a considerable part of Shade Mountain, which extends north east, from Cumberland county, and terminates near Middle creek, a few miles from the Susquehanna. Further north, a few miles, is Jack's Mountain, extending, parallel to the former, from the same county, and terminating at Penn's creek. North east of this Mountain is Shamokin ridge. Beyond these two, for many miles, are a great many smaller mountains, separated by narrow valleys. The next most considerable Mountain is Nittany, which extends north east from Centre county, and terminates at White Deer creek. In the forks, between the east and west branches, are Montros and Fishing creek mountain, extending nearly parallel to the east branch, the latter into Luzerne, north of the former are Chilisquaque, and Limestone ridge; and on the north confines of the county, are Muncy Hills, and Bald Mountain: the latter extending into Luzerne. Notwithstanding the mountainousness of the county, it has several rich and extensive valleys, watered by large creeks, yielding abundant crops of wheat and rye.

Northumberland sends 4 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 4,457 votes.

Townships. Population.			Township. Population.		
	1800			1800	
	Free	Per.	Sla.	Free	Per.
Augusta	1037	5		Mahoney	1810
Beaver	1257			Mahoning	1102
Beaver creek	543			Mifflin	450
Bloom	806			Miles	588
Catawessy	1315			Point	874
Chilisquaque	1098	4		Penn's	2309
Derry	1570			Shamokin	1466
East Buffaloe	1982	2		Sunbury, boro'	611
Fishing creek	419			Turbet	2364
Greenwood	663			Washington	380
Haynes	1387	1		W. Buffaloe	1691
Mahantango	1070			White Deer	977

Sunbury, a borough and post-town, in which the courts of justice are held for the county. It is situated on the east side of the Susquehanna, on the scite of old fort Augusta, in what was formerly called Shamokin valley, and on one of the most beautiful parts of the Susquehanna, within a mile of the forks. The river is, there, about half a mile over. Opposite the town, at the ferry, near the forks, it is about three-fourths of a mile. In summer the river is fordable; but in freshes, and during the winter season, it is navigable in boats carrying 800 bushels of wheat. The lands, about Sunbury, on the flats, which extend about a mile from the river, to the Mountains, is excellent. In one season a Mr. Grant obtained 125 bushels of wheat from 2 1-2 acres; which had been, for 18 or 20 years before, in a constant succession of crops. But the avarage produce of the lands in

the township, cannot be reckoned above 20 bushels per acre. Shamokin valley is chiefly owned, and tenanted, by Germans ; who constitute about one-third of the population of the town itself.

Provisions are plenty and cheap. The river affords abundance of salmon trout, perch, rock fish, eels and shad.

The plan of the town is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, with a market place, and a neat court-house in the middle of the main street. The public offices, of the register and recorder, sheriff and prothonotary, occupy a separate building, on one side of the main street, opposite to the market place. The houses are well built, chiefly of brick, some of stone, and some frame, and log-houses. It contained, in 1800, 611 free persons, and 2 slaves ; a Presbyterian, and a German Lutheran church. Sunbury was erected into a borough the 24th of March, 1779. It is 122 miles north west of Philadelphia, and 197 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 51 N. Lon. 1. 42 W.

Catawessy, or Hughesburg, a handsome post-town pleasantly situated, on the south-east side of the east branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Catawessy creek. It contains about 60 houses, is 25 miles north-east of Sunbury, and 218 from Washington city.

Danville, a small post-town, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Mahoning creek, 11 1-2 miles above Northumberland. It is 210 miles from Washington city.

Lewisburg, a post-town, agreeably situated, on the west side of the west branch of the Susquehanna, containing upwards of 70 houses. It is about 8 miles above Northumberland, and 207 from Washington city.

Middleboro', a small post-town 230 miles from Washington city.

Mifflinburg, a small post-town, on the south side of Buffaloe creek, about 5 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna. It is 16 miles from Sunbury and 218 from Washington city.

Milton, a handsome post-town, situated on the east side of the west branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Limestone run. It contains upwards of 80 houses; is 12 miles above Northumberland, and 21 from Washington city.

New Berlin a small town, on Penn's creek, a mile above its junction with the Susquehanna.

Northumberland, a post, and flourishing town, situated at the junction of the east and west branches of the Susquehanna. It has a beautiful situation, upon a rising ground. The flats near the town are narrow, and the soil a sandy loam. The lands north of the town produce good crops of wheat; and sell, within the distance of 6 miles, from 4 to 10 dollars per acre. The low lands, on the river, near the town, are worth £. 25 per acre. No inland town is better situated for trade, as the east and west branches flow through, for many hundred miles, a country abundant in produce. The inhabitants of Northumberland, and those in its neighbourhood, are supplied with salt from the Genessee country cheaper than from Philadelphia. It contains about 140 houses, and

800 inhabitants. The river affords trout, bass, eels, cat-fish, salmon trout, and abundance of shad in season.

Northumberland is 2 miles north of Sunbury, and 199 from Washington city.

WESTMORELAND,

A large, populous, and fertile county, taken from Bedford. It was established the 26th of February, 1773, and is 46 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west; containing 976,116 acres. It is bounded north east by Cambria, east and south east by Somerset, north by the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas rivers, which divide it from Indiana and Armstrong counties, west by Allegany county, south west by the Monongahela, which separates it from Washington, and south by Fayette. The principal river is the Youghiogeny. The creeks are Loyalhanen, Sewickly, Beaver-dam, and Turtle Brush creek. The Mountains, which include but a small part of the county, are on the east side: these are the Allegany and Chestnut ridge. The lands are generally rich, and well cultivated, producing all kinds of grain, vegetables, &c. that are peculiar to the western part of the state.

In Wheatfield township there is a remarkable mound, from which several antiques have been dug, consisting of a sort of a stone serpent, 5 inches in diameter; part of the entablature of a column, both rudely carved, in the form of diamonds and leaves; an earthen urn with ashes, and many

others of which we have no account. It is thought that it was the ruins of an ancient Indian Temple.

Westmoreland contained, in 1790, including part of Armstrong and Indiana, which were since taken from it, 15,800 free inhabitants, and 120 slaves; and in 1800, exclusive of those two counties, 22,590 free inhabitants, and 126 slaves. It sends, with Indiana and Armstrong, 3 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1800, gave, on the election of governor, 2218 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.

1800

1800

Free Per. Sla.

Free Per. Sla.

Armstrong	2360	3	Rostrover	1224	43
Derry	2098	5	Salem	1105	5
Donegal	1406	5	S. Huntingdon	2313	4
Fairfield	1362	1	Unity	1060	15
Franklin	1031		Washington	1410	1
Hempfield	2980	26	Wheatfield	779	
Mt. Pleasant	1330	16	E. Huntingdon	}	
N. Huntingdon	1472	12	& Conemaugh		

The two latter were established since the census was taken in 1800.

Greensburg, a borough and post-town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on a branch of Sewickly creek, which falls into Youghiogeny river. The public buildings are a stone jail, a brick court-house, and a German Calvinist church. It contains about 120 houses. The stream, on which the town is situated, affords great plenty of craw-fish. Greensburg was erect-

ed into a borough the 9th of Feb. 1799. It is 28 miles E. S. E. of Pittsburg, 272 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 221 from Washington city. Lat. 40, 18 N. Len. 4, 23 W.

East Liberty, a village in Ligonier valley, 22 miles east of Greensburg.

Hannah's-Town, formerly the seat of justice for the county. It was fortified—but being destroyed by the Indians, is now reduced to a miserable hamlet, consisting of two taverns, a smith's shop, and a few log huts. It is 4 miles N. N. E. of Greensburg.

New-Alexandria or *Denniston's-Town*, a small post-town, agreeably situated on the Loyalhanen, 9 miles N. E. of Greensburg. In the neighbourhood are several valuable mills. It is 238 miles from Washington city.

West-Newton, or *Robbstown*, a village situated on the Youghiogeny river, about 18 miles S. W. of Greensburg.

WASHINGTON.

This was the first county established by the legislature, after the declaration of independence. It was taken from Westmoreland, and erected into a county the 28th of March, 1781. The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of all kinds of grain, fruit, roots, and vegetables, peculiar to the western part of the state, with the most luxuriant meadows and pasturage.

The face of the country is beautifully diversified with hills. It is 31 miles long, and 36 broad;

containing 579,625 acres. In 1790, it contained 23,603 free inhabitants, and 263 slaves ; and, in 1800, 28,214 free inhabitants, and 84 slaves. It is bounded north by Beaver and Allegany counties, east by the Monongahela, which divides it from Fayette and Westmoreland, south by Green, and west by Ohio county, in the state of Virginia.

The principal creeks are Chartiers and Racoona, which run north, and empties into the Ohio, Pidgeon, and the north fork of ten-mile creek, which, running east, fall into the Monongahela ; Little Wheeling, Buffaloe, Cross, Harman's, and Indian creek flow west, and empty into the Ohio.

A range of lofty hills commence in Beaver county, between Racoona creek and the Ohio, extend south, through Washington and Greene counties, into the state of Virginia ; separating the waters which fall into the Ohio, from those of the Monongahela. This range of hills is the beginning of the great Laurel Mountains, which pass through the western parts of Virginia.

In many parts of Washington are found the greatest abundance of coal, often a few inches only beneath the surface of the ground.

It sends 4 members to the house of representatives ; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 3,387 votes.

Townships. Population.			Townships. Population.				
	1800			1800			
	Free	Per.	Sla.		Free	Per.	Sla.
Amwell	1321	1		Hopewell	1840	2	
Buffaloe	1101	1		Morris	1184	3	
Canton	1600	3		Nottingham	1612	6	
Cecil	934	3		Peters	882	2	
Chartiers	1930	1		Pike run	1434	17	
Cross creek	1672	5		Roblinson	601	3	
Donegal	762			Smiths	1649	5	
E. Bethlehem	1457	4		Strabane	2009	3	
Fallowfield	1622	13		Somerset	1320	1	
Finley	869			Washington	674	8	
Hanover	720			W.Bethlehem	1551	2	

Washington, a handsome post, and flourishing town, in which the courts of justice are held for the county. It is situated on a branch of Chartiers creek, which flows into the Ohio, 5 miles below Pittsburg. The public buildings are a college, built of stone, a brick court-house, a stone jail, and a large brick building, in which the public offices of the county are kept. The college was incorporated, in 1806, on the foundation of an academy that was incorporated in 1787. The assembly granted the academy 3000 dolls. Ten poor children are taught, gratis, 2 years. Washington contained, in 1800, about 150 houses, and 682 inhabitants—including 8 slaves. Near the town is a large hill of coal, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel, at a cheap and easy rate. It is 22 1-2 miles S. W. of Pittsburg, 325 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 274 N. of Washington city. Lat. 40, 13 N. Lon. 5, 6 W.

Amity, a small town, 9 miles from Jefferson.

Canonsburg, a borough and post-town, situated on the north side of the west branch of Chartiers creek. It contains about 100 houses, and Jefferson college, which was established on the foundation of an incorporated academy. The legislature granted, in 1800, 1000 dolls. to the academy, in which 2 poor children are taught, gratis, for 2 years. In the neighbourhood is great abundance of coals, and several valuable mills. *Canonsburg* was created a borough, the 28th of February, 1802. It is 7 miles N. E. by E. of Washington, and 265 from Washington city.

Jefferson, a small town, established in 1794. It is 9 miles from Amity, and 17 from Washington, and contains about 40 houses.

Noblestown, a small village, a few miles from Mount Pleasant.

West-Middletown, a small post-town, 288 miles from Washington city.

FAYETTE.

This county was established by an act of the general assembly, passed the 26th of September, 1783, and was taken from Westmoreland. It is 39 miles in length, and 30 in breadth ; and contains 473,286 acres. It is bounded E. by Somerset, W. by the Monongahela, which divides it from Greene county, N. W. by the same river, which separates it from Washington, N. by Westmoreland, and S. by the states of Maryland and Virginia. It contained, in 1790, 13,043 free persons, and 282 slaves ; and in 1800, 20,067

free persons, and 92 slaves. It is watered by the Youghiogany river, and its tributary branches. Cheat river flows from the south, through the south-west corner, a few miles, and enters the Monongahela. Redstone, Dunlap's, and George's creek fall into the same river: Big and Little creek unite, flow south, and empty into Cheat river. The east end of the county is considerably mountainous: the most easterly mountain is that called Laurel Mountain, which divides it from Somerset. Further west is the Laurel Hill, south of the Youghiogany, extending from Cheat river, in Virginia; and on the north is the Chesnut ridge, extending in a line with the Laurel ridge. Between these two mountains, and the Laurel Mountain, are some smaller ones detached from each other. These mountains, and the valleys by which they are separated, include nearly one-half of the county. West of Laurel Hill, and Chesnut ridge, the county is pleasantly variegated with hills, and the lands fertile, producing excellent crops of grain, &c. There are numerous springs of water, and abundance of limestone. Many of the valleys are exceedingly fertile. In the mountains are found large quantities of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which several furnaces and forges have been erected. They manufacture pig, bar-iron, hollow-ware, &c. Great abundance of coal is found in Fayette. At New Geneva, on the Monongahela, boats are built for trading on that river, and passing down the Ohio. A glass manufactory was established, at New Geneva, some years ago. Window-glass and bottles are manufactured, sufficient to supply a great part of the western

country. A great many grist, saw, fulling, and oil mills have been erected in this county. It sends 3 representatives to the general assembly; and in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 2,570 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.

1800.

1800

*Free Per. Sla.**Free Per. Sla.*

Brownsville*	421	4	Red Stone	1037	12
Bullskin	975	6	Salt Lick	667	
Connellsville*	228	2	Spring Hill	1899	7
Dunbar	1436	12	Tyrone	812	7
Franklin	1321	2	Union*	621	3
German	1831	4	Union	1710	9
Georges	1794	1	Wharton	674	
Luzerne	1655	1	Washington	1769	22
Menallen	1207				

* Towns.

Union, a borough and post-town, and the seat of justice in the above county. It is situated on Red-stone creek, which flows into the Monongahela, at Brownsville. The public buildings are a church, a stone jail, and a brick court-house. It contains about 150 houses; and, in 1800, 624 inhabitants, including 3 slaves. Contiguous to the town are 2 valuable merchant-mills. Union was created a borough the 4th of April, 1792. It is about 318 miles from Philadelphia, and 232 from Washington city. Lat. 39, 54 Lon. 4, 35 W.

Brownsville, a flourishing post-town, situated on the S. E. of Monongahela river, between Dunlap-

and Redstone creeks, on the scite of Redstone old fort. A bridge extends across Dunlap's creek, which connects Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of the creek, with Brownsville. The bridge is 260 feet long, 14 broad, and 36 high. The plan of the town is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contained, in 1800, 425 inhabitants ; an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic church ; within a few miles of the town are 4 Quaker meeting-houses ; and within about 5 are upwards of 24 grist, saw, oil, and fulling-mills. Upwards of 100 boats are annually built at this place, for trade and emigration down the river Ohio. In the town are a brewery, and a distillery. It is about 325 miles south by east of Philadelphia, and 244 from Washington city.

Connelsville, a borough, and post-town, agreeably situated upon an eminence, on the N. side of Youghiogeny river, from which is a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. It contained, in 1800, 230 inhabitants, and a church for public worship. About a mile from the town are 2 forges, and a merchant-mill ; 3 miles, 5 merchant-mills, 10 saw-mills, and a furnace ; 4 miles, 2 forges, with 2 fires and 2 hammers each ; 6 miles, a furnace ; and 7 miles, another furnace. Connelsville was erected into a borough the first of March, 1806. It is 265 miles west of Philadelphia, and 220 from Washington city.

East-Liberty, a village, 15 miles N. E. of Union.

New-Geneva, a post-town, on the east side of the Monongahela, at the mouth of George's creek, opposite to Greensburg, and about 4 miles N. of the divisional line of the state of Virginia. It was

established in 1798 ; and, besides boat-building, has a manufactory of window-glass and bottles. The adjacent country is very fertile and populous. Within about 5 miles of the town are 11 grist-mills ; and, on George's creek, exclusive of grist and saw-mills, are 2 fulling-mills, 1 oil-mill, 2 furnaces, and 2 forges. Coal is found here, in great abundance. New Geneva is 12 miles, in a direct line south-west of Union, 70 west of Cumberland, in Maryland, and 230 from Washington city.

FRANKLIN,

A fertile, well-cultivated, and populous county, established, by the legislature, the 9th of September, 1784 ; and was formerly a part of Cumberland. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle ; whose base, which extends from east to west along the Maryland line, is 22 miles ; and perpendicular height, from north to south, 39. It contains 512,069 acres ; and is bounded east by the South Mountain, which divides it from Adams county, west by the North, and part of Tuscarora Mountain, which separates it from Bedford, north-west by Huntingdon, north by Mifflin, north-east by Cumberland, and south by Washington county, in the state of Maryland. It contained, in 1790, 15,325 free inhabitants, and 330 slaves ; and in 1800, 19,457 free inhabitants, and 181 slaves.— The principal creeks are the East and West branches of the Conecocheague, and Antietam, which run south into the Potomac, and the Conedogwinet, which flows easterly into the Susque-

hanna. The principal mountains, which are towards the north end of the county, are ; Jordon's, and Parnel's Nob. The latter commences near the west branch of the Conecocheague, and extending north-north-east, is lost in the North Mountain*, which extends, through Cumberland county, to the Susquehanna. Franklin comprehends the middle part of the beautiful, rich, and well-cultivated valley of Conecocheague, which extends from the Potomac through part of Maryland, to the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. The N. E. end is called Cumberland valley, and is watered by the Conedogwinet, which empties into the Susquehanna. Towards the north end of the county are Horse-Path, and Anderson's valley. The lands are not inferior to any in the state. As a great part of the county is a valley, lying between 2 large mountains, on the east and west, a most delightful view of it is obtained from the top of either mountain. In some of the mountains are mines of iron ore. Furnaces and forges have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar-iron, hollow-ware, &c. It sends 3 representatives to the general assembly ; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 2,597 votes.

* The reader ought not to confound this Mountain with another of the same name, which forms part of the west boundary of the county, extending north from the state of Maryland, and may be considered as the S. end of Tuscarora Mountain.

Townships. Population.			Township. Population.				
	1800			1800			
	Free	Per.	Sla.		Free	Per.	Sla.
Antrim	2780	57		Lurgan	758		
Fannet	1032	4		Metal	828		
Franklin	1335	6		Montgomery	2326	50	
Green	884			Peters	1716	33	
Guilford	1337	6		Southampton	1050		
Hamilton	1443	11		Warren	367		
Letterkenny	1493	4		Washington	2118	1	

Chambersburg, a handsome post-town, in which the courts of justice are held for the county. It is beautifully situated on the eastern branch of Conococheague and Falling Spring creeks; and consists of one long street, intersected by three others; on which are built about 230 dwellings, a Presbyterian and a German church, a stone jail, a handsome brick court-house, a paper, a grist, a merchant-mill, and 2 breweries. The Conococheague affords few fish; trout is sometimes caught in the Falling Spring creek. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable; and the country around rich, and well cultivated. It is 157 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 92 from Washington city. Lat. 39, 56 N. Lon. 2, 29 W.

Greencastle, a post-town, containing upwards of 80 houses. It is situated near the E. side of the E. Branch of Conococheague creek, 156 miles from Philadelphia, and 81 from Washington city. It has 2 German, and 1 Presbyterian church.

Messersburg, a small post-town, situated on a branch of the W. branch of Conococheague creek,

about 17 miles S. W. of Chambersburg, and 86 from Washington city.

Strasburg, a small post-town, near the E. side of the North mountain, 9 miles N. N. W. of Chambersburg, 151 W. of Philadelphia, and 114 from Washington city.

Waynesburg, a village 10 miles E. of Greencastle, on the road leading to Emmetsburg.

MONTGOMERY.

A populous, and well cultivated county, taken from Philadelphia county, and established, by the assembly, the 10th of September, 1784. It is $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 17 in breadth ; bounded N. W. by Berks, N. E. by Bucks, S. E. by Philadelphia, and S. W. by Chester. It contains 344,963 acres. The principal waters are the Schuylkill, which bounds the county on the S. W. for many miles, thence entering it, passes into Philadelphia county, and joins the Delaware ; Perkiomen creek, and its numerous branches ; also, Wissahicon, which empties into the Schuylkill, and the Pennepack, which flows S. E. through Philadelphia county, and falls into the Delaware. There are no mountains in Montgomery county. The lands are agreeably diversified with hills. The soil in many places is thin, notwithstanding there are, in the county, many excellent tracts of rich land. In Providence township a silver mine was discovered, not long since. The ore has been essayed, and is found to be rich. Lead has also been discovered in the same township. A copper mine has been discovered near Potts-

grove: the proprietors are now working it. The ore appears to lie at a considerable depth, as the application of a steam-engine is necessary to clear the mine of water.

Montgomery county contained, in 1790, 22,815 free persons, and 114 slaves; and, in 1800, 24,117 free persons, and 33 slaves. In 1805, it contained 100 merchant and grist-mills, 61 saw-mills, 4 forges, 6 fulling-mills, and 14 paper-mills—total 178. It sends 4 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 4,292 votes.

Townships. Population.			Townships. Population.		
	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per. Slav.</i>		<i>Free</i>	<i>Per. Sla.</i>
	1800			1800	
Abington	1078	2	Moreland	1279	3
Cheltenham	680		New Hanover	1593	2
Douglass	1296	1	Perkiomen	780	1
Franconia	780	1	Plymouth	572	
Frederick	696	1	Providence	1537	9
Gwyned	906		Springfield	466	
Hatfield	520		Toamencing	473	
Horsham	781		Upper Dublin	744	
Norriston	920	2	Up. Hanover	738	
Limerick	999		Up. Merion	990	3
Lower Merion	1419	3	Up. Salford	675	1
Lower Salford	524		Whitpaine	771	
Marlborough	645		Whitemarsh	1082	2
Montgomery	544	2	Worcester	782	

Norriston, a post-town, in which are held the courts of justice for the county. It is agreeably

situated upon an eminence, near the E. bank of the river Schuylkill. It contains about 45 houses, a jail, court-house, and an academy, which was incorporated the 29th of March, 1804. It is 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 163 from Washington city.

Flowertown, a village, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains about 20 houses.

Hatborough, a small town on the N. E. side of Pennepack creek, 16 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 12 E. N. E. of Norristown. It contains upwards of 40 dwellings, and a library, containing about 1300 volumes, the property of the inhabitants of the town, and neighbourhood.

Jenkinton, a small post-town, 10 miles from Philadelphia. It is situated near a branch of Pennepack creek, which flows into the Delaware; and is 156 miles from Washington city.

Montgomery, a township, in which is a post-office, 171 miles from Washington city.

Pottsgrove, a post-town, pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Schuylkill, at the mouth of Manatawny creek. The plan of the town is regular. It contains about 100 houses, and a Quaker church. In the neighbourhood is a mine of copper. It is 37 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 165 from Washington city.

Sumany's-Town, a village, on the E. side of Great Swamp creek, which falls into the Schuylkill, above Norristown. It is 33 miles from Philadelphia.

Trap, a village in Providence township, 26 miles from Philadelphia. It has a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united.

DAUPHIN.

A mountainous county, established, by the legislature, the 4th of March, 1785. It was taken from Lancaster county. Dauphin is bound N. by Mahantango creek, which separates it from Northumberland, N. E. by Berks; S. E. by Lancaster W. and S. W. by the Susquehanna, which divides it from Mifflin, on the N. W. by Cumberland on the W. and York on the S. W. It is 45 miles in length, and 26 in breadth. The principal waters are Swatara, and its numerous branches, Paxtang, Fishing, Stony, Clark's, Powell's, Armstrong's, and Wikinisky creek; besides Mahantango, which is the N. boundary of the county, and Conewago, which is its S. boundary; all of which flow westerly, and fall into the Susquehanna. The principal mountains, beginning N. are Mahantango, Wikinisky, Peters', Little, Second, and the Blue mountain; besides the Conewago hills, partly in this, and Lancaster county. The lands south of the Blue mountain, including about one-half of the county, are considerably fertile, and not inferior to the lands generally in Lancaster county. The valleys between the mountains are very narrow, except Luken's valley S. of Mahantango mountain, and a large triangular valley, on each side of Armstrong's creek, between Wikinisky mountain on the N. and Peters' on the S. Abundance of iron ore is found in some of the mountains. Two furnaces and 2 forges have been erected: they manufacture pig, bar-iron, hollow-ware, &c. This county contained in 1805, 72

grist-mills, 77 saw-mills, 6 oil-mills, 4 fulling-mills, 2 hemp-mills, 1 paper-mill, 127 distilleries, a boring and a powder-mill. Dauphin contained, in 1790, 17,965 free inhabitants, and 212 slaves; and in 1800, 22,177 free inhabitants, and 193 slaves. It sends 3 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 3,151 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.

1800

1800

Free Per. Sla.

Free Per. Sla.

Anvel	1485		Lond. Derry	1570	7
Bethel	1837	2	Lr. Paxton	3180	28
Derry	1656	10	& Swatara		
East Hanover	1272	10	Middle Paxton	722	5
Harrisburg	1462	10	Up. Paxton	2274	
Heidelberg	1990		West Hano-		
Lebanon	2870	8	ver	1849	13

Harrisburg, a borough, and post town, in which the courts of Justice are held for the county. It is agreeably situated on the E. side of the Susquehanna, in a large fertile valley, between the Cone-wago hills on the S. and the Blue mountain on the N. It was regularly laid out in 1785, and consists of 4 streets, which extend parallel to the river, as, Front, Second, &c. intersected by 6 others at right angles, called Mulberry, Chesnut, Market, Walnut, Locust, and Pine-street, with an alley 20 feet wide, extending both ways, through the middle of each square, parallel to the streets. Market and Second-street, are each 90 feet wide; and all the others $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the intersection of

Market and Second-street is an oblong square, 520 feet long, by 150 broad, in which are 2 brick market-houses. The town is built upon ground about 60 feet above the level of the river. The rising ground from the river to Front-street, several hundred feet in breadth, belongs to the public. It can only be built upon one side. The river, up and down, with M'Clay's island in front, presents to the eye, a beautiful view from this point. It serves for piling the large quantities of lumber, which is annually brought in rafts down the river. The trade in lumber contributed largely to the rapid improvement, which continued for 6 years, when a mill-dam was erected in the neighbourhood. The place soon became extremely sickly, which obliged the inhabitants to purchase the mill, and clear out the dam, which has restored its ancient salubrity ; and it is now improving with its former rapidity. Harrisburg contains about 400 houses ; about one-third are of brick. The public buildings are an elegant brick court-house, 91 feet in front, including the offices, and 50 feet deep ; with an elegant cupola, a large hall, and town clock. The offices at each end, which contain the records of the county, and the public library, are fire-proof. A stone jail, two stories high, with a spacious yard surrounded by a stone wall, 18 feet in height ; a brick and a log meeting house. An elevated piece of ground, containing about 4 acres, which commands a beautiful view of the town and neighbourhood, is reserved for the accommodation of the general assembly, in case they fix on that as their permanent seat of government. In several parts of the town are wells of excellent water. The

inhabitants may also be supplied from several streams, that issue from the heights, behind the town, and which may be conveyed, at a small expense, through every street, except the lot appropriated for the use of the legislature.

Harrisburg was erected into a borough the 13th of April, 1791. It is 107 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 142 from Washington city. Lat. 40, 16 N. lon. 1, 42 W.

Campbell's-Town, a small town, situated near a branch of the Quitipahilla, on the lower road between Harrisburg and Reading. It is 13 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia.

Easterton, a village, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 4 miles above Harrisburg.

Halifax, a small post-town, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 18 miles above Harrisburg, and 160 from Washington city.

Hummel's-Town, a handsome post-town, on the S. side of Swatara river, 6 miles N. of Middleton, and 10 E. by N. of Harrisburg. It contains about 100 houses.

Jones'-Town, a small post-town, situated in the forks of Swatara and Little Swatara, 23 miles N. E. by E. of Harrisburg, and 174 from Washington city. It has a German Calvinist church.

Lebanon, a handsome borough, and post-town, agreeably situated on the S. side of the Quitipahilla creek. The plan of the town is regular. It contains about 300 houses; a German Lutheran and a German Calvinist church. About a mile and a half E. of the town is the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal, connecting the waters of the Tulpehocken, a navigable branch of the Schuylkill,

with the *Quitipahilla*, a navigable branch of the *Swatara*.

Lebanon was incorporated the 28th of March, 1799. It is 25 miles E. by N. of *Harrisburg*, 82 N. W. by W. of *Philadelphia*, and 167 from *Washington city*.

Middleton, a considerable post-town, situated near the N. W. branch of *Swatara*, about 2 miles above its confluence with the *Susquehanna*. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade, in wheat and flour, by means of the *Susquehanna*, and its E. and N. W. branches. Contiguous to the town is one of the largest merchant-mills in the United States. *Middletown* is 15 miles S. E. of *Harrisburg*, 92 W. by N. of *Philadelphia*, and 142 from *Washington city*.

Myers'-Town, a village on the *Tulpehockon*, a few miles below the canal. It is 32 miles E. by N. of *Harrisburg*, and 77 from *Philadelphia*.

Newman's-Town, a small town, on the E. side of *Mill creek*, containing about 40 houses. It is 39 miles E. by N. of *Harrisburg*.

Palm's-Town, a small post-town, 157 miles from *Washington city*.

Stump's-Town, a village, situated on a branch of *Little Swatara*, containing about 25 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. It is 27 miles E. N. E. of *Harrisburg*.

Heidelberg, a handsome town, situated at the head of *Hammer creek*, a branch of *Cocalico creek*, which joins the *Conestogo*. It contains about 100 houses, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. It is 33 miles E. by N. of *Harrisburg*, and 74 N. W. by W. of *Philadelphia*.

LUZERNE

A large, mountainous county, taken from Northumberland, and established, by the assembly, the 25th of September, 1786. It is $79\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $76\frac{1}{2}$ broad ; and is bounded E. by Wayne, S. E. by Northampton, S. and S. W. by Northumberland, W. by Tioga, and N. by the state of Newyork. It contained, in 1790,— 4,893 free inhabitants, and 11 slaves ; and in 1800, 12,821 free inhabitants, and 18 slaves. The rivers are the East branch of the Susquehanna, which it receives, in a S. direction, from the state of Newyork, thence turning suddenly to the W. flows several miles through the N. end of the county, and passes, in a N. W. course, into the state of Newyork ; after meandering a great many miles in a westerly direction, through that state, winds to the S. and enters Luzerne, and receives Tioga river. Meandering in various directions, through almost the whole of the county, from N. W. to S. E. and passing over Wyalusing falls, receives the Lawahanock creek, from the N. E. thence turning to the S. W. passes Wyoming falls, Wilkesbarre, Nanticoke falls, and at Nescopeck falls, enters the county of Northumberland. The principal creeks which it receives on the S. E. and E. beginning S. are the Nescopeck, Whopehawly, Little Whopehawly, Lawahanock, Tunkhanock, Meshoppen, Wyalusing, Wysaukin, and Wapposuning, which flows into the state of Newyork, a few miles, and then falls into the E. branch. On the W. is Falls creek, Tobys, Abrahams, Bowmans, Tawandee, Sugar

creek, and Tioga river, the latter, flowing but a few miles through the county, till after returning from the state of Newyork, it joins the East branch. Luzerne is exceedingly mountainous. A range of mountains extend, on each side of the East branch, its whole course through the county, with a few interruptions; also on each side of the Lawahanock, and a considerable distance up the Tunckhanock. On the E. are the Bald mountains, S. of Bowman's creek, terminating at the East branch nearly opposite to the mouth of Tunkhanock creek; and Burnets Hills, extending several miles nearly in an E. direction, between the Tawandee, and its Middle branch. In the N. W. is the savage mountain, extending N. into the state of Newyork, towards Tioga river. In this county are several small lakes or ponds, the principal are Hunters Lake, on the W. side of the East branch, and Buttermilk, and Massy's mill-pond on the E. A large tract, extending from Wayne county to the East branch, on the head waters of Lawahanock, Tunkhanock, Meshoppen, Wyalusing, and Wysaukin creeks abounds with the sugar maple. In the N. parts of the county are great abundance of Pine. Several large beds of coal are found in the townships of Exeter, Plymouth, Kingston, and Wilksbarre. Bog iron ore is found in great plenty. Two forges have been erected. The soil near the river, and on several of the creeks, is remarkably fertile, producing good crops of wheat, hemp, flax, Rye, &c. The creeks afford many excellent mill seats, there were, in the county, in 1800, 33 saw mills, 24 grist mills, 2 fulling mills, and

1 oil mill. It sends 2 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,085 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800. 1800.

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>		<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Brantrim	527			Providence	578		1
Exeter	787			Salem	376		
Hanover	612	1		Tioga	558	2	
Huntingdon	721	1		Tunkhanock	594		
Kingston	752			Ulster	940		
Nescopeck	415			Wilksbarre	832	3	
Newport	401			Willingborough	421	3	
Nicholson	668	1		Wyalusing	925	4	
Pittstown	565	1		Wysocks	1451	1	
Plymouth	745	1					

Wilksborough, a borough, and post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the S. E. side of the East branch of the Susquehanna, 118 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, and contains about 50 houses, a courthouse, and jail. It is 260 miles from Washington city, Lat. 41. 12 N. Lon. 0. 44 W.

Asylum, a small post town on the W. side of the East branch of the Susquehanna. It is about 170 miles from Philadelphia, and 327 from Washington city.

Athens, a small post town, near the divisional line of the state of Newyork. It is situated on the W. side of the East branch of the Susquehanna, and is 355 miles from Washington city.

Berwick, a small post town, situated on the N. side of the East branch of the Susquehanna, partly in Luzerne, and partly in Northumberland county, 26 miles S. W. by W. of Wilksboro'. It contains about 40 dwellings, and a market house with a bell; and is 234 miles from Washington city.

Pittston, a small post town, 269 miles from Washington city.

Sheshequin, a small post town, 342 miles from Washington city.

Tunkhanock, a small post town, 290 miles from Washington city.

HUNTINGDON.

A mountainous county, established by the legislature the 20th of September, 1787. It was originally a part of Bedford. Huntingdon is bounded N. by Centre, N. W. by Clearfield, W. by Cambria, S. by Bedford, S. E. by Franklin, and E. by Mifflin. It is 54 miles in length, and 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; and contained, in 1790, 7,522 free inhabitants, and 43 slaves, and in 1800, 12,976 free inhabitants, and 32 slaves. The principal rivers are the Juniatta, Little Juniatta, the Raystown and Frankstown branches of that river. The creeks are Auckwick, which runs N. N. E. from Bedford, and falls into the Juniatta; Big and Little Trough creeks, which, in one stream empty into Raystown branch; standing Stone creek, flows from the N. E. and falls into the Juniatta, at the borough of Huntingdon; Vineyard creek nearly opposite; Shavers creek

near the junction of the Little Juniatta, and the Frankstown branch; Spruce creek flows from the N. E. on the N. W. side of Tusseys mountain, and falls into the Little Juniatta; besides its N. and S. branches: Clover, Piney creek, and several small auxiliary streams, empty into the Frankstown branch. Almost the whole of the great range of the Appalachian mountains intersect Huntingdon from N. E. to S. S. W. Beginning E. is Tuscarora mountain, partly in Franklin, and partly in Huntingdon; thence, in a westerly direction, are Shade, Black Log, Jacks, Sideling Hill, Tear Arse, Alleguppy, and Standing Stone, Tusseys, Canoe, Lock, Chesnut ridge, and the Great Alleghany mountain. The valleys on each side of the creeks are in general fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, &c. Large quarries of limestone are found in many parts of the county, also mines of iron and lead ore; the latter in Sinking valley, on the S. side of the Little Juniatta. It was partially worked during the revolutionary war, but has long since been neglected. A warm spring has been discovered many years ago, about 6 miles N. N. E. of the borough of Huntingdon, about 100 yards from Standing Stone creek, into which it empties, by a small stream. It is in high repute among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and is said to be efficacious in removing the rheumatism, and in curing cutaneous complaints. It sends 2 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,645 votes.

Townships. Population.		Townships. Population.	
1800.		1800.	
	<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>		<i>Free Per. Sln.</i>
Alexandria,		Huntingdon	1241 10
town of,	138	Morris	418
Alleghany	1034	Petersburg	102
Barree	898	Shirley	954 4
Dublin	978	Springfield	736 3
Franklin	570	Tyrone	634
Franks	738	Union	519
Hopewell	573	Warrior Mark	1033 1
Huntingdon,		West	973
boro' of,	685	Woodberry	752

Huntingdon, a borough and post town, in which the courts of justice are held for the county. It is pleasantly situated on the N. E. side of the Juniatta river, at the mouth of Standing Stone creek. The plan of the town is regular. It contained, in 1800, 685 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves. The public buildings are a courthouse and jail. Huntingdon was incorporated the 29th of March, 1796. It is 184 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 210 from Washington city.

Alexandria, a post town, agreeably situated on N. side of the Frankstown branch of the Juniatta. It has a presbyterian church, and, in 1800, contained 138 inhabitants. It is 192 miles W. N. W. of Philahelphia, and 218 from Washington city.

Hollidaysburg, a small post town, 25 miles from Alexandria, and 238 from Washington city.

Shirleysburg, a small post town, in the S. E. end of the county. It is 135 miles from Washington city.

ALLEGHANY

A fertile county, taken from Westmoreland and Washington counties, and established, by an act of the assembly, passed the 24th of September, 1788. It is $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 36 in breadth. Allegany is bounded E. and S. by Westmoreland, N. by Butler, N. W. by Beaver, and S. W. by Washington. It contained, in 1790, 10,150 free persons, and 159 slaves, and in 1800,—15,017 free persons, and 70 slaves. No county in the state has so many navigable rivers flowing through it. These are the Ohio, Allegany, Manongahe-la, and Youghiogeny. The principal creeks are Peters, which fall into the Menongahela, from the S. W. and Turtle creek from the E. Chartiers, and Montours, empty into the Ohio, from the S. Pine, Deer, and Bull creek, fall into the Allegany from the N. The lands are pretty generally fertile, and well timbered. In some places the soil is thin. Mines of iron ore, and copper have been discovered. In several places is great abundance of coal. A furnace has been erected within a few miles of Pittsburg. At a short distance from the banks of the rivers, in many places, are lofty eminences, of considerable height. The whole face of the county is agreeably variegated with hills. Although abounding in hills, and creeks, no county in the state, is more deficient in mill seats, as many of the creeks become almost dry in the months of July and August. Alleghany sends, with Beaver, and Butler counties, 3 representatives to the general assembly. It gave, in 1805, on the election of governor, 2,036 votes.

Townships. Population.			Townships. Population.		
1800.			1800.		
	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Slaves</i>
Deer	587		Moon	985	2
Elizabeth	1996	8	Pine	986	3
Elizabeth, town of,	111		Pittsburg, borough of,	1555	10
Fayette	1415	6	Pitt	1444	21
M'Keesport, town of,	137		Plumb	754	1
Middleton, town of,	18		Roberson	644	6
Mifflin	1677	10	Sewickly	275	
			St. Clair	1935	12
			Versailles	580	

Pittsburg, a borough, and post town, in which the courts of justice are held. It is situated upon a beautiful plain, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and consists of several streets, which intersect each other at right angles. It contained, in 1800, 1,565 inhabitants, including 10 slaves. The number of houses is nearly 300, with a courthouse, jail, a Presbyterian, a German Lutheran church, an academy, a brewery, a large distillery, and a glass house. By an act of the legislature, passed the 16th of March, 1798, a sum was granted, not exceeding 12,000 dollars, to be raised by lottery, to erect piers, and wharves, for securing the banks of the Alleghany river. In the neighbourhood are found vast quantities of coal, particularly on the opposite side of the Monongahela. No inland town in the state is so advantageously situated for trade. Sea vessels have, within these few years, been built here, which have navigated the atlantic ocean.

The inland trade down the Ohio, to the state of Ohio, the western parts of Virginia, the state of Kentucky, the Indiana territory, upper Louisiana, and New Orleans, is increasing rapidly, and becoming of great advantage to the inhabitants of the western counties. Pittsburg was created a borough the 22d of April, 1794. It is 303 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 252 from Washington city, lat. 40.26 N. long. 4.51 W.

Elizabethtown, a small village, situated on the E. side of the Monongahela 22 miles above Pittsburg. It contained, in 1800, 111 inhabitants.

M'Keesport, a small town, on the E. side of the Monongahela, at the confluence of Youghiogeny river. It contained, in 1800, 137 inhabitants; and is about 15 miles above Pittsburg.

Middletown, a small village containing, in 1800, 18 inhabitants.

MIFFLIN

A mountainous county, 50 miles long, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It was taken from Cumberland, and Northumberland counties, and established, by the legislature, the 19th of September, 1789. It is bounded N. and N. E. by Northumberland, N. W. by Centre, W. and S. W. by Huntingdon, S. by Cumberland, and E. by the Susquehanna, which separates it, on the S. E. from Dauphin county. It contained, in 1790, 7,503 free inhabitants, and 59 slaves, and in 1800, 13,786 free inhabitants, and 23 slaves. Mifflin is intersected by a considerable part of the great range of the Alleghany mountains. The principal mountains

composing this vast range, beginning E. are the Tuscarora, partly in this and partly in Cumberland county, Shade, and Black Log mountain, which are E. and S. of the Juniatta river. Shade mountain commences again on the N. side of the river, and extends into Northumberland. Jacks mountain is W. of the Juniatta, also the Standing stone, and Tusseys mountain, the latter dividing it from Huntingdon, and the former from Centre county. Juniatta river flows in various directions, and passes nearly through the centre of the county. The principal creeks, which are tributary streams to the Juniatta, are the Tuscarora, and its auxiliary branches, which flow from the S. W. On the N. are Cockalamus, Lost, Jacks, and Kishicoquilis, with its numerous branches, which falls into the Juniatta, at Lewistown. Between the mountains are several fertile valleys, thickly settled, and well cultivated. The most considerable valleys, on the S. and E. sides of the Juniatta, are Tuscarora, Licking creek, and Log valley; on the W. is Kishicoquilis valley, extending many miles, between Jacks mountain on the E. and Standing stone mountain on the W. watered by the West Branch of the creek of the same name.

The valleys produce from 20 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, about 30 of rye, and from 30 to 50 of Indian corn; also oats, potatoes, &c. In the mountains are found mines of iron ore, and in several parts of the county abundance of limestone. About 2 miles from Lewistown is a large cave nearly 60 feet in depth, ornamented with a great many stalactites, and columns, formed by the exudation of the water through

the rocks. Mifflin has several mineral springs, but their medicinal qualities have never been satisfactorily ascertained. The most remarkable is about two miles from Lewistown. It is a chalybeate, and has proved efficacious in many obstinate cases. Mifflin sends 2 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,389 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800. 1800.

	<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>		<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>		
Armagh	1048	7	Lewistown	522	1
Derry	1135		Milford	1841	1
Fermanagh	1597	8	Union	790	1
Greenwood	968	1	Wayne	1302	2
Lack	1070	1			

Lewistown, a borough, and post town, in which the courts of Justice are held for the County. It is situated on a plain, at the junction of Juniatta river, and Kishicoquilis creek, and contains about 120 houses, an elegant courthouse of brick, a jail, and market house. The plan of the town is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. Between 20 and 30 thousand bushels of wheat are annually exported from this place, a considerable part of which is manufactured into flour. Lewistown was erected into a borough the 11th of April 1795. It is 162 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia and 177 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 35 N. Lon. 2. 25 W.

Belville, a small post town, 190 miles from Washington city.

Mifflintown, a handsome post town, on the N. E. side of Juniatta river, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Tuscarora creek. It has a lofty situation, which commands an agreeable prospect of the river, Harris's island, and the adjacent fields, and meadows. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church built of stone. It is 12 miles from Lewistown, and 163 from Washington city.

Thomsontown, a village containing about 30 dwellings. It is 22 miles from Lewistown, and 9 from Mifflintown.

Muhlenburg, a small town on the N. side of Juniatta river, 21 miles above Lewistown.

DELAWARE

A small fertile county, bounded N. by Montgomery, N. W. and W. by Chester, S. W. by the state of Delaware, N. E. by Philadelphia county, and S. E. by the river Delaware, which divides it from Gloucester county, in the state of New Jersey. It was taken from Chester county, and established, by the legislature, the 26th of September, 1789. It is 21 miles long, and 15 broad; and contained, in 1790, 9,433 free persons, and 50 slaves; and in 1800, 12,802 free persons, and 7 slaves. The principal creeks, are Cobbs, Derby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester, which run southerly into the river Delaware. The lands on the river Delaware are low, and marshy, and chiefly appropriated for pasturage, and meadow. They are defended, from the inundations of the river, by large dykes, or mounds of earth.

Breaches are sometimes made in them, by extraordinary freshes in the river. To repair those is almost always a heavy expense to the proprietors. In the upper part of the county, remote from the Delaware, the farmers raise wheat, Indian corn, flax, hemp, potatoes, &c. Delaware county contained in 1805, 34 merchant mills, 37 saw mills, 7 paper mills, 7 forges, 4 fulling mills, 3 snuff mills, 3 bark mills, 2 plaster of paris mills, 1 slitting mill, 1 blade mill, 1 skin mill, 1 turn mill, and 1 for stamping cotton and linen, total 102. It sends 2 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,577 votes.

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.	
1800.		1800.		
	<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>		<i>Free Per. Sla.</i>	
Ashton	660	2	Marple	631
Bethel	255	1	Newton	479
Birmingham	511		Radnor	874
Concord	920		Ridley	742
Chester	954	3	Springfield	521
Edgmont	509		Thornbury	508
Haverford	605		Tinicum	272
Lower Chiches- ter	521	1	Upper Chiches- ter	385
Lower Darby	980		Upper Darby	862
Lower Provi- dence	421		Upper Provi- dence	451
Middletown	761			

Chester, a borough, and post town, in which the courts of justice are held for the county. It is situated on the N. W. side of the river Delaware, on the great post road leading to the southward, 15 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houses, a courthouse, jail, market-house, a church, a Quaker meetinghouse, and a large brick school-house. The first church built here, was in 1702. It is remarkable for being the place where the first colonial assembly was convened in Pennsylvania. It was incorporated in 1795. Chester is 13½ miles from Washington city.

LYCOMING

A large county, interpersed with mountains. It was taken from Northumberland, and established, by the assembly, the 18th of April, 1795. It is bounded E. and N. E. by Luzerne, S. E. and S. by Northumberland, S. W. by Centre, W. by Clearfield, N. W. by a small part of M'Kean, and N. by Potter, and Tioga counties. It is 98 miles from E. to W. and 30 from N. to S. and contained, in 1800, 5,375 free inhabitants, and 39 slaves. It is watered by the west branch of the Susquehanna, flowing from W. to E. besides several large navigable creeks, which empty into that river, from the N. viz. beginning E. Loyalsock, Lycoming, Pine, Sinnemahoning; S. of the west branch is Bald Eagle creek, which flows N. E. from Centre county, and on the W. is white Deer Hole creek, which flows easterly into that branch. That part of the county, S. and W. of the west branch of the Susquehanna, is exceeding-

ly mountainous, and broken. The two principal mountains are Bald Eagle, which extends nearly E. and W. parallel to that river, and Nittany. It has several others, which extend in detached ridges. Between the mountains are some rich valleys, inhabited, and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The most remarkable is Nepanose valley, on the S. of the W. end of Bald Eagle mountain. It is surrounded, on all sides, by mountains, with 3 or 4 narrow defiles. The valley is of an elliptical form, and is about 9 miles from E. to W. and 4 from N. to S. eleven or twelve small creeks, flow from the mountains, on all sides, towards the centre of the valley, sink into the earth, and disappear. The road from Sunbury and Northumberland, to the west branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, passes through the valley from E. to W. On the N. side of the west branch, which is more than four fifths of the county, are several mountains; but few of them have yet obtained a name, as the lands are but thinly settled, except, immediately along the west branch and some miles up the creeks, which empty into that river. Lycoming sends 1 representative to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of Governor, 2,129 votes.

	Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
	1800,		1800.	
	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>
Bald Eagle	697	1	Muncy	575
Loyalsock	512	14	Muncy Creek	754
Lycoming	520	6	Nepanose	436

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
	1800.		1800.
	Free. Per. Sla.		Free. Per. Sla.
Pine Creek	706 5	Williamsport,	
Tioga	509	town of,	131
Washington	465 1		

Williamsport, a borough, and post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mouth of Lycoming creek, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Loyalsock creek. It contains about 50 houses, and an elegant brick courthouse. Williamsport was created a borough in 1806. It is 38 miles above Northumberland, and 247 from Washington city.

Delmar, a small post town, 283 miles from Washington city.

Jaysburg, a small town, on the N. side of the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna. It is situated at the mouth of Lycoming creek, a mile from Newbury, and 40 from Northumberland.

Muncy, a post office, on the E. side of the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna, about 34 miles above Northumberland, and 231 from Washington city.

Newbury, a small town, containing between 30 and 40 dwellings, and a meeting house. It is situated on the E. side of Lycoming creek, a mile above its confluence with the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Waynesville, and 40 from Northumberland.

Waynesville, a small town on the N. side of the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$

miles below Pine creek, 13 below Dunstown, and 52 above Northumberland.

Dunstown, a town on the N. side of the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna, containing about 40 dwellings. It is a mile above the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, and 63 above Northumberland.

SOMERSET

A county situated between Alleghany mountain on the E. and Laurel Hill on the W. It was taken from Bedford, and established by the Legislature, the 17th of April, 1795, and is $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S. and 24 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Cambria, E. by Bedford, N. W. by Westmoreland, W. by Fayette, and S. by Alleghany county, in the state of Maryland. It contained, in 1800, 10,188 inhabitants. The principal creeks are the Quemahoning, Stony, and Shade creek, which flow N. and are the head branches of Conemaugh river. Some of the head branches of Youghiogeny river rise partly in Maryland, flow N. into the S. end the county, and after uniting, wind to the S. W. and pass into Fayette county. Buffaloe, Lick, Cross, Middle, and Laurel Hill creek, are tributary streams of the Youghiogeny. They flow S. and fall into that river. The principal mountain is the Chestnut ridge, which extends N. N. E. from the Maryland line, nearly at equal distances between the Alleghany mountain, and Laurel Hill, to the middle of the county. Somerset has many tracts of excellent land, bordering on the creeks, which flow N. and S. It sends one representative to the

general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,420 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800. 1800.

Free Per. Sla. *Free Per. Sla.*

Addison	599	Quemahoning	1375
Berlin, town of,	294	Somerset, town	
Brothers val- ley	1353	of	280
Elk Lick	1056	Somerset	1431
London Derry	709	Stony creek	834
Milford	897	Stoys, town of,	106
		Turkeyfoot	809

Somerset, a borough, and post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated upon an elevated plain, and contains about 70 houses, a courthouse, and jail. It is about 239 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 189 from Washington city.

Berlin, a handsome post town, situated on a branch of Stony creek, about 35 miles W. by S. of Bedford. It contains upwards of 70 houses. The plan of the town is regular. It is 240 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 183 from Washington city.

Stoystown, a small town, situated near a creek of the same name. It contains about 30 houses, and is about 33 miles W. of Bedford, and 237 W. of Philadelphia.

GREENE

A fertile county taken from Washington, and established, by the Assembly, the 9th of Feb-

ruary 1796, and is 33 miles in length, and 26 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Washington, E. by the Monongahela, which divides it from Fayette, S. and W. by the state of Virginia. It contained, in 1800, 8,583 free inhabitants, and 22 slaves. The principal creeks are Dunkard, Whiteley, Muddy, and Ten Mile creek, which fall, in an easterly course, into the Monongahela river; Warrior, and Wheeling creeks, flow W. pass into Virginia, and fall into the Ohio. Those creeks, which flow in opposite directions, are separated by a range of lofty hills, extending from N. to S. through the county, into Virginia. A lofty range of hills extends on each side of Dunkard creek, on the W. side of the Monongahela; also S. of Whiteley, and Muddy creeks. It sends one member to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 941 votes.

	Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
	1800.		1800.	
	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>
Cumberland	1270	7	Jefferson	782
Dunkard	838	1	Morgan	1342
Findley	190	3	Morris	52
Franklin	1113	1	Rich Hill	233
Greene	1174	3	Whitley	1117

Waynesborough, a post town, the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the N. side of the S. fork of Ten Mile creek, about 22 miles S. of Washington, and 229 from Washington city. In the neighbourhood is a furnace, grist, and saw mill.

WAYNE

A large mountainous county, established the 26th of March, 1798. It was taken from Northampton; is 66 miles in length, from N. to S. and 40 in breadth, from E. to W. In 1800, it contained 2,561 free inhabitants, and 1 slave. It is bounded N. E. E. and S. E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from the states of New York, and New Jersey, S. by Northampton, W. by Luzerne, and N. by the state of New York. Lexawacsein river, and its numerous auxiliary streams, water nearly one third of the county. It flows E. and empties into the Delaware, at Cedar Falls. Shohola creek runs N. E. and falls into the Delaware, a few miles below the Lexawacsein. Big Bush Kill, Saw, and Little Bush Kill, run S. unite, and empty into the Delaware, a few miles above Northampton county. Those that fall into the Delaware, above the Lexawacsein, are Masthope, Corkins, Little Equinunk, Equinunk, Shehocking, and Shrawders, the two latter empty into the Mohocks branch of the Delaware. That part of the county, S. E. of the Lexawacsein, extending along the river Delaware, is exceedingly mountainous, and barren; also the W. side of the county, where the waters are separated, which flow E. and fall into the Delaware, from those that flow S. W. and fall into the E. branch of the Susquehanna. A large proportion of the lands are mountainous, barren, and unfit for cultivation. It contains a great number of ponds, which supply several of the northern branches, and other streams, of the

Lexawacsein. The Walenpapeck, one of the most considerable branches of the Lexawacsein, flows nearly in a N. E. direction, and, as it empties into that river, falls upwards of 300 feet, some say 500. Wayne gave, in 1803, on the election of governor, 306 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.

1800.

1800.

Free Per. Sla.

Free Per. Sla.

Buchingham	119	{	Middle Smith-
Canaan	183	{	field 499
Damascus	145	{	Palmyra 358
Delaware	380	{	Upper Smith-
Lexawacsein	103	{	field 585
Mount Pleasant	188	}	

Bethany, the seat of Justice. It is situated on the waters of the Lexawacsein, and, was lately established by an act of the Legislature.

Milford, a post town, on the N. W. side of the river Delaware, at Wells ferry. It has an advantageous situation. In front of the town is a cove or eddy in the river, in which boats or lumber are secured, in freshes, from the rapidity of the current. It has 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and a paper mill. Milford is 120 miles above Philadelphia, and 260 from Washington city.

ADAMS

A small county, taken from York county, and established, by the assembly, the 22d. of January, 1800. It is bounded on the N. and W. by

the South mountain, which separates it from Cumberland, and Franklin counties. E. by York county, and S. by the state of Maryland. It is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 24 in breadth, containing 314,886 acres; and, in 1800, 13,058 free persons, and 114 slaves. The principal creeks are Rock, Marsh, Middle, and Tomis creek, the head branches of Monocasy river, which flows, in a S. S. W. course through Frederick county, Maryland, and falls into the Potomac, about 50 miles above Washington city. The Cenewago runs E. into York county, flows through it, and empties, in a N. E. direction, into the Susquehanna. Mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, have been found on the E. side of the South mountain, in Hamilton Ban township. Adams county is agreeably diversified with hills. The lands, in many places are fertile, and well cultivated. It sends 2 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 1,116 votes.

Townships. Population.			Townships. Population.				
	1800.				1800.		
	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>		<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Berwick	1325	8	8	Manahan	55	3	
Cumberland	1249	14	14	Manheim	22		
Franklin	1017	6	6	Mount Joy	659	4	
Germany	1007	6	6	Mount Pleasant	979	6	
Hamilton Ban	1646	33	33	Reading	682	4	
Heidelberg	448			Strabane	973	14	
Huntingdon	1142	5	5	Tyrone	504	8	
Manallen	1283	2	2	Warrington	87		

Gettysburg, a borough, and post town, and the seat of Justice for the county. It is situated near a branch of Rock Creek, which flows into the Monocasy, and contains about 180 houses, a courthouse, and jail. Gettysburg was erected into a borough, in 1806. It is 119 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 90 from Washington city, Lat. 39, 51 N. Lon. 2. 5 W.

Fairfield, a small post town, 8 miles from Gettysburg. It is situated in a large plain, on the W. side of Middle creek, surrounded by a rich and flourishing settlement. It is 127 miles from Philadelphia, and 83 from Washington city.

Hunterstown, a village 11 miles N. E. of Gettysburg. Proper name *Strabane*.

Mc Kessensburg, a village on the N. E. side of Toms creek, about 1 mile S. W. of Fairfield.

Petersburg, a small post town, situated about 1 mile N. of the divisional line of the state of Maryland, and 11 S. E. of Gettysburg.

CENTRE

A mountainous county, taken from Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming, and Huntingdon counties, and established by the legislature, the 13th of February, 1800. It is bounded N. by the W. branch of the Susquehanna, which separates it from Lycoming, W. by Moshanon creek, which divides it from Clearfield, S. by Mifflin, and E. by Northumberland. It is 56 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and contained, in 1800, 2,243 free inhabitants, and 1 slave. The principal creeks, are Bald Eagle, and its nume-

rous auxiliary streams, which water a large part of the county, and empty, in a N. E. direction, into the west branch of the Susquehanna; and Penns creek, which flows E. through part of Northumberland, and falls into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sunbury; and Tungascou-tak creek, in the North end of the county. It runs E. and empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna. The principal mountains are Tusseys, on the S. partly in Centre, and partly in Cumberland county. Nittany mountain extends through a considerable part of the county, into Northumberland; Bald Eagle mountain extends from the confines of Huntingdon county, through Centre, on the S. side of Bald Eagle creek, thence on the S. side of the west branch of the Susquehanna to the great bend, near the mouth of Muncy's creek. Between Bald Eagle and Nittany, are several detached mountains, and the rich, and extensive valley of Nittany, extending on the S. E. side of Bald Eagle mountain, to Nepanose valley, in Northumberland. On the S. side of Nittany mountain is Brush valley, in which are several sinking creeks. N. and N. W. of Bald Eagle creek, between which and the west branch of the Susquehanna, and Mushanon creek, terminates the great Alleghany mountain. This tract, which includes more than one third of all the county, is exceedingly mountainous, broken, and unfit for cultivation. In the mountains are found abundance of Iron ore, which is manufactured into pig, bar iron, and hollow ware. Centre sends 1 representative to the general

assembly ; and, in 1805, gave on the election of governor, 1,287 votes.

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
1800.		1800.	
<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>
<i>Sla.</i>		<i>Sla.</i>	

Bald Eagle	1534	1	Potters	1170
Patton		1		

Bellefont, a borough, and post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It has a lofty situation, on Spring creek, a branch of Bald Eagle, at the head of boat navigation. The plan of the town is regular. It contains about 40 dwellings. The lands in the neighbourhood are fertile, and well watered with Limestone springs. *Bellefont* was erected into a borough in 1806. It is 238 miles from Philadelphia, and 259 from Washington city.

Aaronsburg, a post town situated about a mile E. of Elk creek, a branch of Penn's creek, 40 miles W. by N. of Sunbury. It contains about 50 houses, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. It is 160 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 238 from Washington city.

Milesburg, a post town, situated in a fertile valley, on the S. E. side of Bald Eagle creek, at the mouth of Spring creek, 3 miles below *Bellefont*. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 45 houses. It is 195 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 262 from Washington city.

BEAVER

One of the most westerly counties of the state. It was taken from Alleghany, and Washington counties, and established by the general assembly, the 12th of March, 1800. It is 30 miles in length, and 19 in breadth, and contains 330, 649 acres; and, in 1800, 5,772 free inhabitants, and 4 slaves. It is bounded E. by Butler, N. by Mercer, S. E. by Alleghany county, S. by Washington, S. W. by the state of Virginia, and W. by the State of Ohio. The river Ohio flows several miles through the S. end of the county. The principal creek is Big Beaver, which flows from N. to S. through a considerable part of the county, and falls into the Ohio, at Beaver, about 30 miles below Pittsburg. It is formed by the junction of Connaughquenesing from the E. and Neshanock from the N. The S. and S. E. parts of the county are hilly, and broken; the soil generally thin, and of an inferior quality; but towards the N. and N. W. the soil is rich, and well timbered. Iron ore is found on Big Beaver Creek, near the junction of Neshanock, and Connaughquenesing creeks. Beaver, Alleghany, and Butler, send 3 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, Beaver gave on the election of governor, 996 votes.

Townships. Population.			Townships. Population.		
	1800.			1800.	
	<i>Free. Per. Sla.</i>			<i>Free. Per. Sla.</i>	
First Moon	527		Second Moon	1053	3
Hanover	421		Sewickly	853	
North Beaver	338		South	2582	1

Beaver, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the N. side of the Ohio, a mile below the mouth of Big Beaver creek, on the scite of old fort M'Intosh. It is regularly laid out, and was established, in 1791; contains about 70 houses, and an academy. The legislature granted the academy 500 acres of land adjoining the town. The town has a lofty situation. It is badly supplied with good water, none being nearer than a mile. Beaver is 30 miles below Pittsburg, and 282 from Washington city.

Georgetown, a small post town, on the N. side of the Ohio, near the divisional line of the state of Ohio. It is 294 miles from Washington city.

Griersburg, a small post town, on little Beaver creek, about 12 miles N. W. of Beaver. It contains about 30 houses, and an academy.

BUTLER.

A broken, and hilly county, established by the legislature the 12th of March, 1800. It was originally a part of Alleghany county. Butler is 30 miles long, and 25 broad, containing 406,143 acres. It is bounded N. by Venango, N. W. by Mercer, W. by Beaver, E. by Armstrong, and S. by Alleghany county. In 1800, it contained 3,915 free persons, and 1 slave. The principal creek is the Cannaughquenesing, and its tributary streams, which water a considerable part of the county. The Auxiliary streams of several other creeks, which fall into Alleghany river, have their sources in the S. E. and E. parts of the county. Although the lands are hilly, and broken, in ma-

places, there are some rich valleys interspersed in different parts of the county. For the representatives, see *Beaver*. It gave, in 1805, on the election of governor, 637 votes.

Townships. Population. Townships. Population.
1800. 1800.

Free Per. Sla. Free Per. Sla.

Buffaloe	463	Middlesex	1155	1
Cannaughque- nesing	935	Slippery Rock	1362	

Butler, a post town, and the seat of Justice for the county. It is situated on Cannaughquenesing creek, 30 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 290. from Washington city. It contains about 60 houses,

MERCER

One of the most fertile counties on the west side of the Alleghany mountains. It was taken from Alleghany county, and established, by the assembly, the 12th of March, 1800, and is $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 641,725 acres, and 3,223 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves. It is bounded E. by Venango, N. by Crawford, S. by Beaver, S. E. by Butler, and W. by the state of Ohio. The principal creeks are the Pymatuning or Shenango, which rises in Crawford county, on the borders of the state of Ohio, and flowing S. meanders in various directions through Mercer county, into Beaver, where it joins the Neshanock, which rises in the N. end of Mercer. These by their junction form one of the two principal branches of Big Beaver creek. They have

a great many tributary streams. French creek crosses, in a S. E. course, a small angle of the N. E. corner of the county. The soil is generally fertile, and well timbered, with all kinds of trees peculiar to the western parts of the state. Iron ore is found on the Neshanock, near the S. boundary of the county.

Townships.	Townships.
1800.	1800.
Cool Spring	Salem
Neshanock	Sandy Creek
Pymatuning	Wolf Creek

NOTE—The census of the townships respectively was not returned, in 1800, but the aggregate amount of the county.

Mercer, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated near the W. side of Neshanock creek, and about half a mile from the mouth of Otter creek. It contains about 60 houses, a jail, and courthouse; is 60 miles N. W. of Pittsburg, and 327 from Washington city.

Newcastle, a small town, situated in the forks of Shenango and Neshanock creeks, about 4 miles N. of the forks of Beaver creek, it contains about 20 houses. Contiguous are two grist, and saw mills; and a forge, and furnace, are now nearly erected. It is 18 miles from Mercer, and 24 from Beaver.

CRAWFORD

A large, fertile county, taken from Alleghany county, and established, by the legislature, the 12th of March, 1800. It is $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 670,327 acres; and, in 1800, 2,343 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves. It is bounded E. by Warren, N. by Erie, S. by Mercer, S. E. by Venango, and W. by the state of Ohio. French creek enters it from Erie county, and, meandering in various directions, passes out of it, in a S. E. course, through a small part of Mercer county, into Venango, and empties into Allegany river, at Fort Franklin. French creek is supplied by several considerable streams. Oil creek has its source in this county. It is remarkable for a bitumen, resembling Barbadoes tar, said to be a remedy for the rheumatism, &c. Big and little Connott, two beautiful lakes are situated in the S. end of the county; little Connott discharges its superabundant waters, through Connott creek, into French creek, about 10 miles below Meadville. The lands towards the E. are hilly, and broken; but, towards the western boundary, they are fertile, and well timbered, with oak, hickory, walnut, &c. Crawford, with Erie, Mercer, Venango, and Warren, sends one representative to the general assembly.

	Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
	1800.		1800.	
	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>
Connott	784	1	Mead	1547
				1

Meadville, a handsome post town, and the seat of justice for the county, it is situated on the E. side of French creek, near the mouth of Kasawago creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 houses, a courthouse, jail, and an academy. It is 37 miles S. of Erie, 25 N. W. of Franklin, and 347 from Washington city.

ERIE

The most northwesterly county in the state. It was taken from Allegany county, and established, by the general assembly, the 12th of March, 1800. It is bounded N. and N. W. by lake Erie, S. by Crawford, S. E. by Warren, W. by the state of Ohio, and E. by the state of New York. It is $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $28\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing 639,416 acres. French creek meanders through the county, in a S. W. direction, from the confines of the state of New York, and passes into Crawford county. Elk Creek falls into lake Erie. The Conyeayout rises in Crawford, flows through the S. W. corner of Erie, passes into the state of Ohio, and falls into lake Erie, near the divisional line of Pennsylvania. The lands in Erie are generally fertile, and level, with but few hills, and heavy timbered, with maple, sugar trees, hemlock, &c.

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.		
1800.		1800.			
<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sla.</i>
Erie	155	1	Springfield	258.	1
Erie, town of,	81		Waterford	426	
Greenfield	360				

Erie, formerly *Presqu' Isle*, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county, situated on the E. side of a bay, extending S. W. from lake Erie, forming the peninsula of *Presqu' Isle*. The plan of the town is regular, the streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains about 100 houses, a courthouse, and jail. The situation of the town is beautiful, and the harbour the most safe, and commodious, on the S. side of the lake. Almost all the salt which is consumed in the western counties of the state is landed at Erie, from the state of New York, and transported to Waterford, thence down French creek, into the Allegany, to Pittsburg. A company was incorporated for making a turnpike to Waterford, but the sum subscribed being inadequate, no attempt was made to undertake the work, though productive of the greatest advantages to the western counties. By a late act of assembly the governor is authorised to subscribe for a certain number of shares, on account of the state. This, it is presumed, will give encouragement, and animation to the stockholders, to proceed in the work. It may soon be accomplished, as the distance is only 14 miles, through a level tract of country. Erie is 116 miles N. of Pittsburg, and 386 from Washington city.

Waterford, formerly *l'Boeuf*, a post town, situated on a small lake, that empties into a branch of French creek. It contains about 25 houses. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the salt trade, which is carried on between Erie, and Pittsburg. It is 25 miles above Meadville, and 372 from Washington city.

WARREN

A northern county of the state, taken from Alleghany, and Lycoming counties, and established by the legislature, the 12th of March, 1800. It is bounded E. by M'Kean, S. by Jefferson, and Venango, W. by Crawford, and Erie, and N. by the state of New York. It is $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 26 in breadth, containing 615,686 acres ; and, in 1800, 230 inhabitants. Alleghany river enters the county, near the N. E. corner, from the state of New York, meandering in various directions, passes, through it near the S. W. corner, into Venango, dividing the county nearly into two equal parts. The Alleghany, in its course, receives several considerable creeks ; the largest is the Cone-wango, which flows from Chautaughque lake, in the state of New York ; Kenjua in a westerly course, from M'Kean county ; and the Kosha-nuadeaga, in a S. E. direction from the state of New York. A range of lofty hills embank the Alleghany, in its whole course through the county.

Warren, the chief town, is situated on the N. side of the Alleghany, at the mouth of Cone-wango creek. The plan is regular, no public buildings have yet been erected.

The only township, in warren county, in 1800, is Oil creek. It then contained 230 inhabitants.

VENANGO

A large, hilly county, taken from Alleghany, and Lycoming counties, and established by the Assembly, the 12th of March, 1800. It is $42\frac{1}{2}$

miles long, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 889,661 acres. It is bounded E. by Jefferson, W. by Mercer, N. W. by Crawford, N. by Warren, and S. by Armstrong and Butler. Venango is divided nearly into two equal parts by the Alleghany. This river is so exceedingly crooked that there is not a point of the compass, to which it does not direct its course. French creek flows from the N. W. through part of the county, and unites with the Alleghany at Fort Franklin; Sugar creek flows from the N. and empties into French creek, a few miles W. of the Alleghany. Tobys creek is the divisional line of Armstrong and Venango counties. The lands are generally hilly, and broken, interspersed with some fertile valleys.

Franklin, a post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on the W. side of the Alleghany, at the mouth of French creek. The plan of the town is regular, in 1805, it contained about 25 dwellings. It is 63 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg, and 322 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 23 N. lon. 4. 41 W.

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
1800.		1800.	
<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Free</i>	<i>Per.</i>
Alleghany	317	Irwin	813

ARMSTRONG

A hilly county, 64 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, containing 582,406 acres. It was taken from Lycoming, Westmoreland, and Alleghany,

counties, and established, by the legislature, the 12th of March, 1800. It is bounded W. by Butler, N. by Tobys creek, which divides it from Venango, S. W. by Kiskiminetas, which separates it from Westmoreland, S. E. by Indiana, and E. by Jefferson. In 1800, it contained 2,398 free persons, and 1 slave. The Alleghany river enters Armstrong, at the N. W. corner, and flowing in various directions, through the county, passes out of it at the S. W. corner, between the counties of Westmoreland, and Alleghany. The principal creeks, which fall into the Alleghany, are Crooked, Cowanshanock, Mohulbucktitum, and Sandy Lick creek. These all flow westerly into that river. Buffaloe creek is on the W. side of the Alleghany. It runs S. and falls into that river, at the divisional line between Armstrong and Butler counties. The lands, on the E. side of the Alleghany, are hilly, and broken, and generally of an inferior quality to those on the W. side of that river. For representative, see *Westmoreland*. It gave, on the election of governor, in 1805, 538 votes.

Kittanning, the chief town, is on the E. side of the Alleghany. It has several buildings, a large, and elegant courthouse, and a strong stone jail.

Townships.	Population.	Townships.	Population.
1800.		1800.	
	Free Per. Sla.		Free Per. Sla.
Alleghany	486	Buffaloe	1563 1
Armstrong	349		

INDIANA

A county taken from Westmoreland, and Lycoming counties, by the legislature, the 12th of March, 1803. It is bounded N. by Jefferson, W. by Armstrong, N. E. by Clearfield, S. E. by Cambria, and S. by Westmoreland. It is 40 miles in length, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The principal creeks are crooked, and Plumb creek, which unite, run westerly, and fall into the Alleghany, in Armstrong county; Black Lick creek, rises in Cambria county, flows S. W. through part of Indiana, and empties into the Conemaugh; Lick creek rises near the centre of the county, runs S. receives several tributary streams, and unites with Black Lick creek. Black Legs creek flows S. and falls into the Kiskiminetas, a little below the mouth of Loyalhenning. Pine creek in the N. end of the county runs N. W. and joins the Mohulbucktitum, in Armstrong county. Towards the N. end of the county is one of the highest points of land in the state, as the creeks flow from it in almost all directions, the N. W. branch of the Susquehanna to the N. E. Lick creek to the S. W. several others to the N. W. and W. Laurel Hill terminates on the S. E. borders of Indiana.

Townships.
Armstrong

Note. This county being established subsequent to 1800, the census cannot be given until 1810.

Townships.
Wheatfield

JEFFERSON

A county taken from Lycoming, and established by the assembly, the 26th of March, 1804. It is 47 miles from N. to S. and 30 from E. to W. and is bounded N. by Warren, and M'Kean, E. by part of the latter, and Clearfield, W. by Venango, and Armstrong, and S. by Indiana. The principal creeks, beginning N. are Tobys, Sandy Lick, and Mohulbucktitum, which flow W. and fall into the Alleghany. These creeks are navigable many miles, and are supplied by numerous tributary streams.

M'KEAN

A hilly county, taken from Lycoming, and established, by the legislature, the 26th of March, 1804. It is bounded E. by Potter, S. E. by a small part of Lycoming, S. by Clearfield, S. W. by Jefferson, W. by Warren, and N. by the state of New York. It is 44 miles from N. to S. and the same distance from E. to W. There is no part of the state more elevated than the middle of this county, as the creeks, and rivers flow from it in every direction, except towards the E. Alleghany river runs north into the state of New-York; the North branch of the Sinnemahoning flows S. of that creek which falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, Tobys creek flowing S. W. into the Alleghany; Cononodaw, a branch of the Alleghany running N. E. and Kenjua creek, another branch of the Alleghany flowing W. The creeks, and rivers, are embanked by ranges of elevated hills.

Cerestown, is situated on Oswaya creek, about 6 miles above its confluence with the Alleghany river, and half a mile from the state of New-York. It was laid out about 5 years ago, has a grist, and a saw mill, and several settlers in the neighbourhood. Large boats can pass up to the town from Pittsburg. It is about 60 miles S. W. of Bath, in Steuben county, state of New-York, 100 N. W. of Williamsport, on the West branch of the Susquehanna, in Lycoming county, and 27 from the Canoe place, on the Oswaya, to the navigable water of Pine creek, in Potter county.

TIOGA

A mountainous county, taken from Lycoming, and established by the legislature, the 26th of March, 1804. It is 38 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; and is bounded E. by Luzerne, W. by Potter, S. by Lycoming, and N. by the state of New-York. Tioga river, with its numerous branches, which flow N. into the State of New-York, waters a considerable part of the county; the Cawenisque runs E. through the N. end of the county, and unites with Tioga river, immediately on passing into the State of New-York; the E. branch flows W. and joins the S. branch, which runs N. and receives the Third Fork, which flows to the N. E. Pine creek flows through the S. W. end of the county, runs S. and empties into the West branch of the Susquehanna. The Tioga, and all the creeks, are bordered with mountains, and ranges of lofty hills. The Savage mountains, forming an assem-

blage of detached mountains, commence in the S. W. end of the county, and extend N. E. into Luzerne.

POTTER

A northern county, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It was taken from Lycoming, and established by the Assembly, the 26th of March, 1804. It is bounded E. by Tioga, S. by Lycoming, W. by M'Kean, and N. by the State of New-York. The centre of this county is much elevated, as Genessee river flows N. from it, through the state of New-York, into Lake Ontario, the East fork of the Sinnemahoning runs S. and Pine creek E.

CAMBRIA

A county immediately on the W. side of the Great Alleghany mountain. It was taken from Somerset, and Huntingdon counties, and established by the Assembly, the 26th of March, 1804. It is 38 miles long, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and is bounded N. by Clearfield, W. by Indiana, S. by Somerset, and E. by the Great Alleghany mountain, which divides it from Bedford, on the S. E. and Huntingdon on the E. It is watered by the Little Conemaugh, which, in a S. W. course, falls into the Conemaugh, in the S. W. end of the county; Black Lick, another branch of the Conemaugh, and Clearfield creek, which flows N. a considerable branch of the West branch of the Susquehanna.

Beula, a small post town, and the seat of justice for the county. It is situated on a branch of Conemaugh river, and is mostly inhabited by emigrants from Wales. It is 65 miles easterly of Pittsburg, 235 westerly of Philadelphia, and 468 from Washington city.

CLEARFIELD

A large county, established by the legislature the 26th of March, 1804, and was taken from Lycoming, and Huntingdon counties. It is bounded N. by M'Kean, N. E. by Lycoming, E. by Moshanon creek, which divides it from Centre, S. E. by Huntingdon, S. by Cambria, S. W. by Indiana, and W. by Jefferson; and is 50 miles in length, and 38 in breadth. The West branch of the Susquehanna flows through the county from S. W. to N. E. Clearfield creek, a considerable branch of the West branch of the Susquehanna, rises near the middle of Cambria county, and flows N. through a large part of it. In the N. end of the county is the West branch of the Sinnemahoning, flowing from W. to E. and uniting with the E. branch, near the N. E. end of the county. On this branch is a whetstone quarry. Coal is found on the West branch of the Susquehanna.

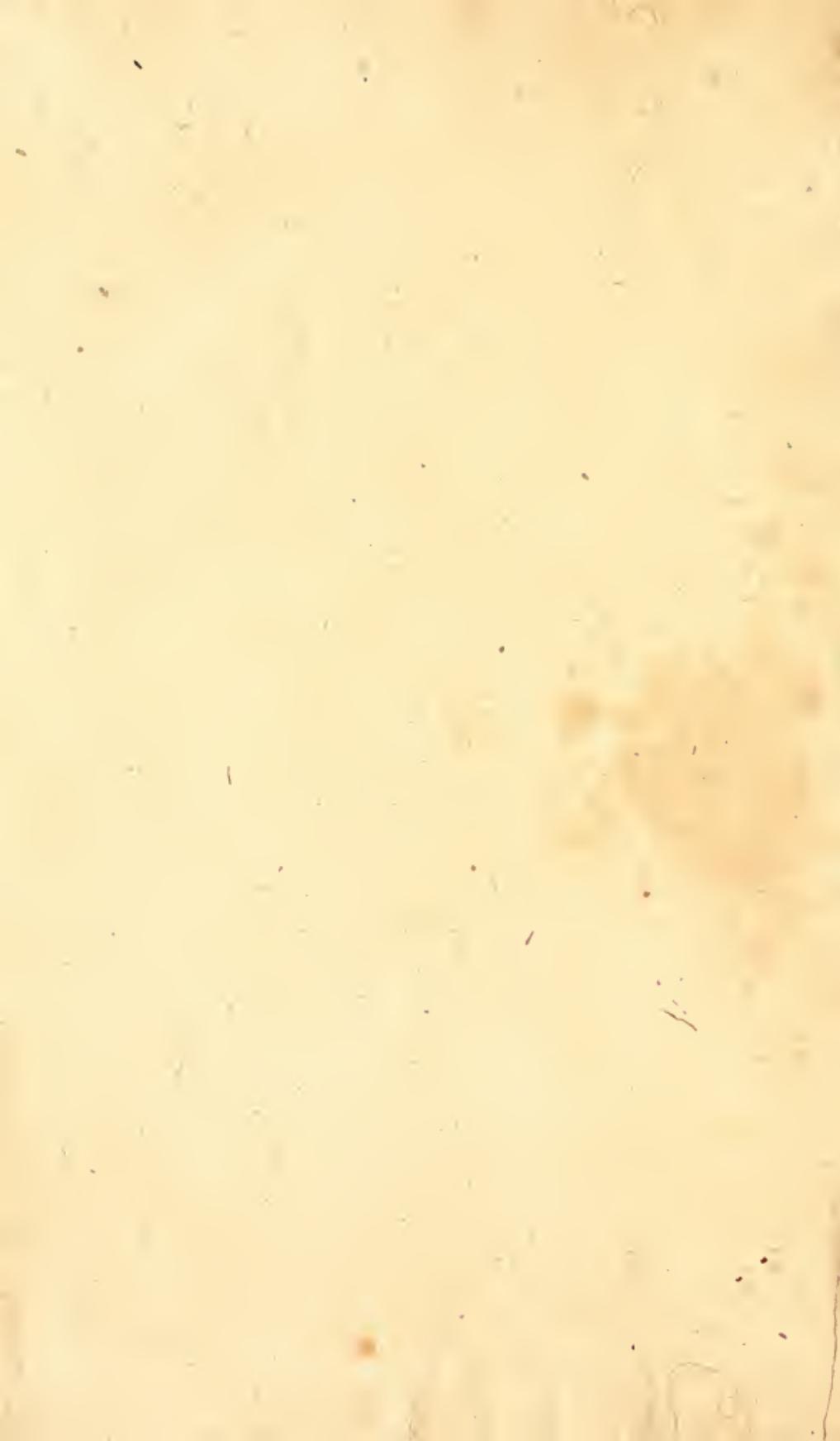
ERRATA.

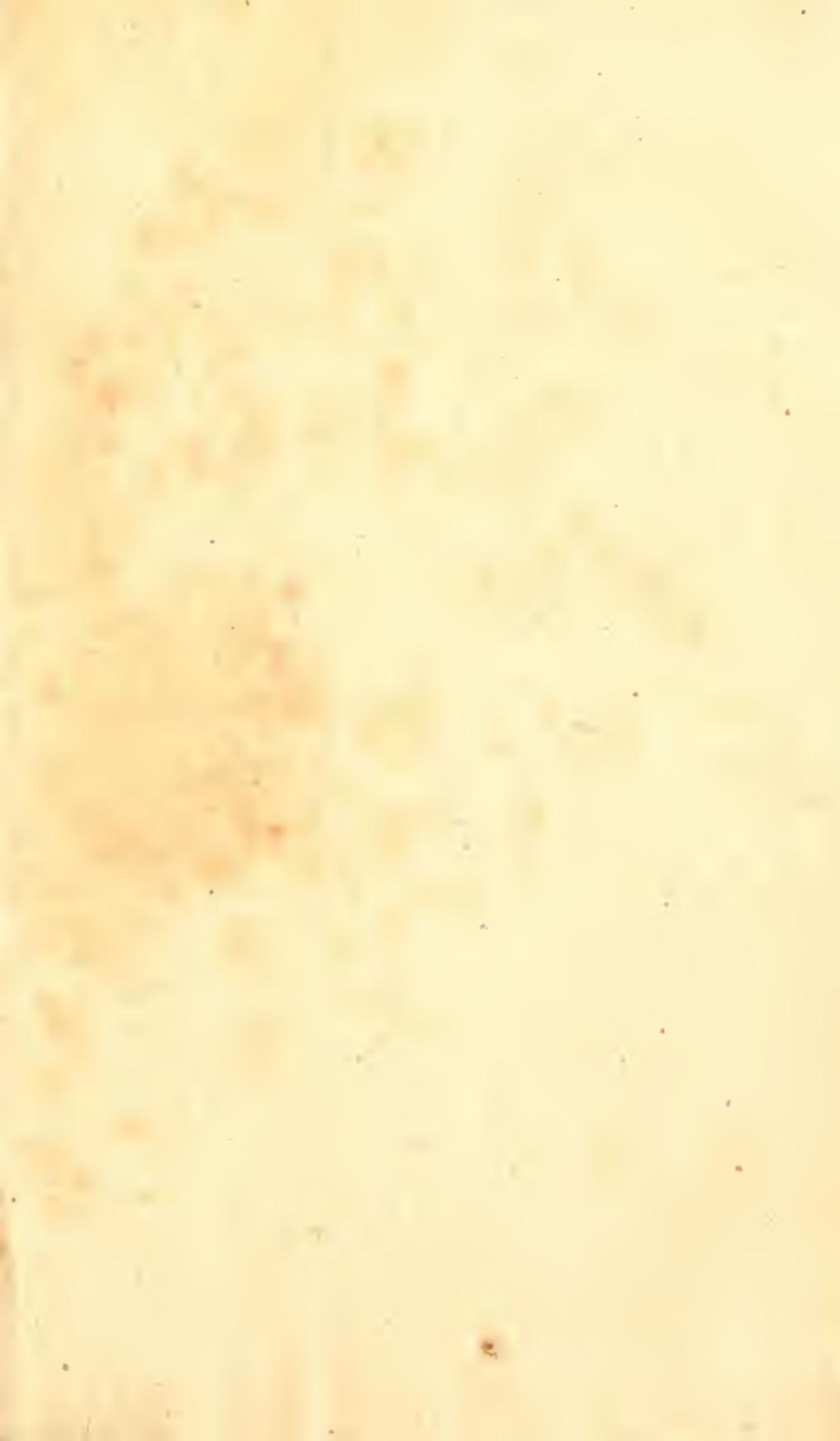
Page 10, line 3 from the top, after *en*, read *to.*
18, l. 9. for *State*, read *States.*
52, l. 4, for 11,657 *free persons*, and 114
slaves, read 25,665 *free persons*, and 177
slaves.
53 last line for 5 read 6.
56, in the list of townships, for *Wakefield*,
read *Makefield.*
After page 93, read 94, for 49.



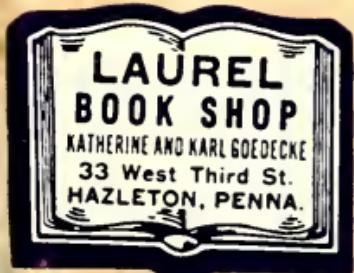












Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2003

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